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FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

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Lines to Charleston.

Written for the Observer and Gazette.

Thou ill-fated Charleston, fair city of the sea,
The whole world's sympathy is meted out to thee,
Not with closed fist, hiding the love it meant,
But with an open hand, brimful of good intent.
And Northerners, who once were your severest foes,
Are first to bring you balm, to soothe your present woes.
From out this dismal gloom there springs this happy thought,
That all this misery is gendered not for naught.
But to renew the tie of real brotherhood,
Which for so long a time has separated stood.
In thine hour of peril from earth's tremendous throes,
Companions of thy fears, we fain would soothe thy woes.
The earthquake's mighty force, which has thy ruin wrought,
Was so intense that it drove all minds to thought;
And anxious thoughts they were when death seemed imminent,
And all so powerless his coming to prevent.
And if the outside world felt fear to such extent,
Oh! what must thine have been when earth beneath thee rent,
Thy castles tottered down like piles of drifting sand
Whilst buried flames of fire burst forth on every hand,
Thy fleeing people crushed beneath a falling wall,
Some dead and some dying in heaps together fall.
Neath the mounds of debris of broken bricks and stones
Come piteous cries for help from hundred wounded ones.
Loud pleadings for mercy resounded from everywhere,
Telling of misery and limitless despair.
The houseless ones half clad group'd in the open field;
Mothers with new-born babes, by weakness forc'd to yield,
Fall on the quaking earth too powerless to move,
With eyes upturned to Him who is the fount of love,
In humbleness of soul breathe out the heart-felt prayer,
That He will stay His rod, his stricken children spare.
This is a meagre count of all that thee befell
But who, oh! Charleston, the half of it can tell?
The pen must fail to write, the eye must fail to see
And tenderest heart to feel thy utter misery.
But yet amid it all, though earthquake through thee rushed,
Tis happiness to know thy spirit is not crushed;
Vitality enough still exists in thee
To build thee up again, fair city by the sea.

W.

The Fancy Shot.

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of you prowling vidette.
Ring me a ball on the glittering spot
That shines on his breast like an amulet."

"Ah! Captain, here goes for a fine-drawn bead!
There's music around when my barrel's in tune."
Crack! went the rifle—the messenger sped,
And dead from his horse fell the gallant dragoon.

"Now, rifleman, steal through the bushes and snatch
From your victim some trophy to hansel first blood—
A button, a loop, or that luminous patch
That gleams in the moon like a diamond stud."

"Oh! captain, I staggered and sunk on my track
When I gazed on the face of that fallen vidette;
For he looked so like you as he lay on his back
That my heart rose up in me, and masters me yet.

"But I snatched off the trinket, this locket of gold,
Not far from the centre my lead broke its way,
Scarce grazing the picture, so fair to behold,
Of a beautiful lady in bridal array."

"Ha, rifleman, fling me the locket! 'Tis she;
My brother's young bride; and the fallen dragoon
Was her husband. Hush, soldier, 'twas heaven's decree;
We must bury him here by the light of the moon.

"But, hark! the far bugles their warnings unite,
War is a virtue, weakness is sin;
There's lurking and loping around us to-night;
Load again, rifleman, keep your hand in."

—*Charles Dawson Shanly.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Harvey F. Price, postmaster at Hookton, Miss., has been arrested on the charge of forging his official bond.

Geronimo, with thirty-two hostile Apaches, in charge of Capt. Lawton, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about their surrender, passed through El Paso at 2 o'clock on the 9th on their way east to Fort Marion, in Florida, where they will probably be tried by court martial.

Express train No. 53 of the Virginia Midland Railroad ran into a slide in a cut four miles north of Lynchburg, at 2 A. M. on the 9th inst. The wheels of the engine were buried in the side of the cut and three were derailed. Engineer John Crowson had his jawbone broken and Fireman Wallace Hood was cut on the head. The cars are broken and lying against the banks.

At a meeting of Aldermen at London on September 9th, Mr. Lusk read a cablegram from the Mayor of Charleston in which the latter said that the earthquake had left 5,000 persons in Charleston in urgent need of assistance. From the Mansion House, Alderman Lusk, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, issued an address to the benevolent public for aid for the Charleston sufferers.

Troops engaged in Woodford evictions, on their return to the barracks at Birr recently, protested against the work of forcibly putting the helpless, infirm and starving people out of shelter into the roadway, and declared they would in future refuse to perform such obnoxious duty. No effort on the part of their superior officers could quiet the insubordination of the soldiers, twenty of whom were placed under arrest on the charge of mutiny.

SOME BIG SHAKES.

FACTS ABOUT A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

A Record of the Principal Earthquakes from the Beginning of the Eighth Century to the Present Time.

The following is a succinct record of the most destructive earthquakes which have been recorded from the eighth century down to the present time:

742—Awful earthquake in Syria, Palestine and Asia, more than 500 towns destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation.

1137—Catania, in Sicily, overturned and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins.

1158—In Syria, etc.; 20,000 perished.

1268—In Cicilia; 50,000 perished.

1455, December 5—At Naples; 40,000 perished.

1509, September 14—Constantinople; thousands perished.

1531, February 26—At Lisbon; 1,500 houses and 20,000 persons buried in the ruins, several neighboring towns engulfed.

1596, July 2—In Japan; several cities made ruins and thousands of persons perished.

1626, July 30—In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined, 70,000 lives lost.

1667, April 6—Ragusa ruined; 6,000 perished.

1667—At Schamaki, lasted three months; 80,000 perished.

1672, April 14—At Rimini; above 1,500 perished.

1692, June 7—On the Island of Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep and 3,000 perished.

1693, September—One in the Island of Sicily, which overtuned 54 cities and towns and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost.

1703, February 2—Aquila, in Italy, ruined; 5,000 perished.

1703—Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished.

1703, November 3—In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished.

1716, May and June—At Algiers; 20,000 perished.

1726, September 1—Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6,000 lives lost.

1731, November 30—Again in China, and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin.

1732, November 29—In Naples, etc.; 1,940 perished.

1746, October 28—Lima and Calao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins.

1754, September—At Grand Cairo; half the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up.

1755, June 7—Kaschan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished.

1775, November 1—The great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 60,000 inhabitants were swallowed up and whole streets buried. The cities of Colombra, Oporto and Braga suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large portion of Malaga became ruins. One-half of Fez, in Moroco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. About half the island of Madeira became waste, and 2,000 houses in the island of Mitylene in the Archipelago were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5,000 miles, even to Scotland.

1759, October 3—In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Baalbec destroyed; 20,000 perished.

1780—At Tauris, 15,000 houses thrown down and multitudes buried.

1783, February 5—Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; thousands perished.

1784, July 23—Esinghian, near Erzeroum, destroyed, and 5,000 persons buried in the ruins.

1797, February 4—The whole country between Sante Fe and Panama destroyed, including Cuzo and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second.

1805, July 25—Frosolone, Naples; 6,000 lives.

1811—One in the United States commencing at New Madnal, Mo., and covering an extent of country for 300 miles southward from the mouth of the Ohio River. An incessant quaking of the ground was felt for several successive months.

1812, March 26—The city of Caracas, Venezuela, entirely destroyed by three shocks within fifty seconds.

1819—In India 2,000 square miles of country, near the mouth of the Indus, was submerged.

1822—Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 perished.

1835, February 20—The city of Concepcion, in South America, destroyed for the fourth time.

1842, May 7—Cape Haytial, St. Domingo, between 4,000 and 5,000 lives.

1846, February 14—Tennate, thousands lost.

1851, August 14—South Italy, 14,000 lives lost.

1852—One in California, destroying an entire settlement called the "Southern Mission."

1854, December 23—In Japan Simoda and Osaka destroyed and Yedo injured.

1855—The earthquake of Veige; especially violent in Switzerland, but felt at Paris and elsewhere.

1857—The kingdom of Naples experienced a severe and destructive earthquake in this year.

1858, June 19—A disastrous earthquake occured in Mexico.

1859—The city of Quito, Ecuador, almost totally destroyed.

1861—In Switzerland another great earthquake.

1861—Mendoza, Argentine Republic, overturned.

1863, July 2 and 3—Manilla, Phillipine Isles, 10,000 persons perished.

1868, August 13-15—Peru and Ecuador; 25,000 lives lost and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at $300,000,000.

1869—The entire lower valley of the Ganges visited by violent convulsions.

1870, October 19—In this year occurred the most considerable shock which, up to that time, had ever been felt in the Eastern and Middle States. Its source has been traced to the volcanic region 50 to 100 miles northeast of Quebec.

1871—In Nevada the mining regions suffered this year by the destruction of Long Pine and other settlements. In the same year Honolulu was visited by the most violent earthquake ever known there.

1872—San Francisco, Cal., was damaged by shocks. In this year Antioch was visited.

1873, March 19—San Salvador utterly destroyed.

1875, May 16-18—Lan Jose de Cueta, Colombia, 14,000 lives.

1881, March 16—Ischia, 289 houses, 114 lives lost, about £38,000; March 4th, more destroyed by another shock.

1881, April 3—Scia, 4,000 persons perished.

1883, July 23—Islands of Ischia, in the bay of Naples, destroyed; 1,990 lives lost.

1883, August 26—Java island was shattered and sunk and sixteen others raised their heads above the surrounding waters. Nearly 100,000 people were buried beneath volcanic debris or swept off the face of the land by the voleanic wave.

1884-85—Andalusia, 745 persons killed, 1,485 injured and 17,000 buildings damaged.

1885—Sarinagur and numerous villages almost destroyed.

1886, August 28—Morea and the island of Yante, several villages and 300 lives lost.

1886, August 28—Awful earthquake in Greece. At least six towns entirely destroyed and a score of others greatly damaged. Six hundred people killed and over 1,000 badly wounded.

1886, August 31—Charleston and Summerville, S. C., laid down in the dust. The shock felt very sensibly over an area of 900,000 square miles of the United States east of the Mississippi, from the Gulf to the great Lakes.

A CHAT WITH SANKEY.

How and Why He Became a "Sweet Singer."

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, was seen by a New York *Mail and Express* reporter just before he sailed for Europe last week. He has changed in appearance since he was here last. He is thirty or forty pounds heavier, and has all the animation of a school-boy. His cheeks are full and ruddy with the glow of health, and his broad shoulders, so familiar to thousands, look a great deal broader. His eyes are clear and sparkling, and his large head and immense neck add to the conception of his wonderful vitality. Mrs. Sankey has a sweet, genial face, and a smile that awakens little dimples around her cheeks. It is impossible to look at Mrs. Sankey without wondering how her husband could ever have been happy had he married some other alto or soprano. One can see at a glance that the romance between them has never died, but lives and gathers fresh impetus with every song he sings. Mr. Sankey and wife will remain two months in Europe. He conversed freely about the hymns he sang so often and well.

"Were you always a musician, Mr. Sankey?"

"Yes, I was born with music in me. I sang from the time I can remember. It came natural to me; I felt it and it came forth. But I had no idea that I ever would be a preacher and sing with Mr. Moody. I was a business man at Newcastle, Pa. My father was an internal revenue collector appointed under President Lincoln. I was his deputy. In 1869 I met Mr. Moody at Indianapolis, and after he heard me sing he said that I was the man he wanted. The music I began to sing with him is mostly American, the outgrowth chiefly of our social and political conditions. Very few hymns that I sing are foreign.

"The fact that most of the songs are purely American created misapprehension as to how they would be received in England and Scotland before Mr. Moody and I went there. Many predicted they would be unsuited and have no effect. In England they went like wildfire; still Scotland was the place where pessimists said there would be disaster. They insisted that people in Scotland loved the psalms of David and would tolerate nothing else. I remember well our reception in Bonny Scotland. The first meeting was held at Edinburgh, in the Free Assembly Hall. When I arrived the place was literally jammed. It was an overflowing crowd. I sat down at the organ and played a few tunes. I was just preparing to sing a solo when I heard a loud scream in the congregation. The voice yelled, 'Let me out, let me out; what would John Knox think of you!' I was surprised at the outburst. Finally a woman struggled out of the crowd, reached the aisle and went out, still screaming that sentence. I felt that that was not such a cheerful beginning. My solo was well received, and no more protests were made against music that John Knox knew nothing of in his day. The hall could not accommodate the crowd, and so an overflow meeting was inaugurated just across the way, at the Talbooth, which stands not far from the heart of Midlothian. I went over to play some music. No sooner had I begun to sing than this same voice screamed out as before and went bounding down the aisle and out. She was half crazy, perhaps a kind of Jenny Geddes, who became refractory and attacked a minister. That is the only pointed objection I ever had at a meeting to my music. I am aware that my music is criticised by those who are fond of the higher grade. They say my songs will not do for the choir. I never intended my gospel hymns for use in churches. I prepared them at first expressly for my own use. Mr. Moody and I, when we were selecting songs to form the Gospel hymn book, always consulted the availability we could put them to in our evangelical work. We had no thought of choir music. Hence the criticisms that classicists pass upon my songs will not admit of argument or denial from me, because I intended them in the beginning for my sole use."

Vanderbilt's Vessel.

The story of the offer of the splendid steamer *Vanderbilt* to the Government during the war has often been told, but not with the circumstances supplied by Mr. Croffut in his history of the family. The ship was not a gift, but a loan, till the war should be over; nevertheless, when the war was over, instead of being returned to her owner she was mustered into the navy and Congress voted Mr. Vanderbilt a resolution of thanks and a medal for a present which had never been made. The Congressional Committee authorized to present him with the resolutions and the $25 medal had rather a stormy time of it. He rehearsed the particulars of the theft and asked them if that was the way a great and noble nation ought to conduct itself. Some of them declared that they had misunderstood, and wanted to return the vessel. "No! deuce take your impudence!" shouted the Commodore; "keep her. I don't care about a little thing like that!"

MARRIAGE IN PERSIA.

ORIENTAL WIVES AND MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

The "Daughter of My Uncle" Usually Considered the Proper Person to Wed—The Position and Accomplishments of Persian Women.

From the St. James Gazette.

In Persia a girl marries to fill the place of her husband's confidant and friend; to rule his household, and, above all things, to be a mother of children. The marriages of the rich are generally dictated by policy, while those of the middle and lower classes are often arranged by the parents. Love matches are the exception. Persians, as a rule, try to arrange what they consider suitable matches for their children. Polygamy is the exception and not the rule, and where there are two or more wives there are also two or more establishments. Neither lodgings, money, servants, clothes nor jewels are held in common, and the only source of contention is the society of the husband. But the wives, instead of being jealous rivals, are usually the best of friends.

While it is quite true that theoretically a man can be rid of his wife by saying before witnesses, "Thou art divorced," yet practically to obtain a divorce in Persia is almost as difficult as it is in Europe. In Persia the poorest of women do not marry without a settlement, which has to be made good in case of divorce, and at her marriage her relatives exact from the husband an acknowledgment of a far larger portion than is paid to him. It is the liability to pay this, the "mehr," that restrains the husband from divorce, save on the strongest grounds. In cases where mutual distaste is very strong, and divorce is desired by both parties, the matter is simply arranged by the wife agreeing not to exact the whole or even a part of her settlement. There is another safeguard against frivolous divorce—a divorced man or woman does not find it easy to make a respectable marriage.

The marriage of first cousins is the favorite union. The reason is that cousins have been acquaintances and friends from childhood, while to all the rest of the world, save her brothers and sisters, the young girl is a veiled mystery; so that, unless there is a mutual disinclination, or too great a disparity of age, the Persian youth looks naturally to the "daughter of my uncle" as his future wife. Often the cousins are betrothed from childhood. As a rule, classes do not mingle in marriage. The sons of merchants wed merchants' daughters, the young tradesman mates with his like, and so with the members of the servants, and soldier classess. But in Persia, as everywhere else, extraordinary personal attractions soon become known and have their advantage. The beauty of the lower or middle classes need not aspire in vain. The mother of the King's eldest and favorite son, the most powerful man in Persia, was the daughter of a miller, who caught the Shah's eye while washing clothes at the brook-side. Many a poor and handsome girl is wedded without portion for her beauty's sake.

The young wife does not immediately assume the responsibilities of her position. Carefully tended as a bride for the first year of her wedded life, she willingly remains under the tutelage of her mother-in-law, if she has one, and if she has none her mother usually accompanies her to her new establishment. Mothers-in-law have a better time in Persia than in some other countries. There they are regarded as the natural guardians of the inexperienced bride, and the proper care takers of the young mother and her infant offspring. From the mother-in-law are learned the arts of housekeeping. Under her eyes all purchases are made from the huckster or female peddler, for a visit to the bazaar by a young wife before she has blessed her husband with children would be considered a scandal among the upper, middle or tradesman class. Only among the very poor of the villagers does the young wife, save on ceremonial occasions, leave the shadow of her husband's roof-tree during the first year of her marriage.

But the first year of wifehood has passed away, and relatives and friends have been summoned to celebrate the happy birth of a son or daughter. If the former, then indeed is the position of the wife a happy one. She receives the congratulations of her friends and acquaintances and holds high festivals. Her husband dignifies her by the title of "Mother" or "Hassan," or whatever the little one's name be, and from that day her own name is no longer used. If she is only blessed with a daughter, still she is not cursed with sterility, that terror of the Oriental woman; and she may hope that heaven may yet bless her with a son.

Consulted in all matters, the Persian wife is her husband's trusted confidant and counsellor. "But she is veiled, poor thing, closely veiled!" exclaims the pitying Englishwoman. Yes, she is veiled. And loth would she be to part with what she looks upon as a distinction and privilege. To her the veil is the badge of modesty and the token of respectability.

And has she accomplishments and education? or is she merely the mother of the children? These questions are easily answered. Many of the Persian middle-class women are highly educated according to Oriental ideas. They read and often write poetry, they sing and play, as a rule, well, and are mistresses of all the arts of plain and fancy needlework; cooking is a second nature to them: pastry making and confectionery are among their pleasures. The accomplishment of the poor ones are naturally of a more useful kind. They are good cooks and bread bakers; they make the clothes of the entire household; they often are able to add largely to their daily income by their knowledge of some business or trade, and none of them are idle.

Doors of Paper.

"Feel the weight of that door," said a New York builder to a reporter, who was looking at an unfinished apartment house up town. The reporter prepared to lift what seemed a polished mahogany door, but it proved too light for any wood. "It is made of paper," said the builder, "and, while it costs about the same as wood, is much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glued together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first covered with a water-proof coating, then painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way. Few persons can detect that they are not made of wood, particularly when used as sliding-doors."

A WELL MAKES A GEYSER.

A Stream, Sent with the Force of Dynamite, Floods a Whole Town.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1886.—A dispatch was received at the city hall this afternoon from the mayor of Belle Plaine, Iowa, which states that an artesian well four inches in diameter burst when the depth of 180 feet had been reached in boring, and instantly a volume of water was forced into the air to a distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of water fully sixteen inches in diameter formed, and the upward force of this stream is equal to the power of dynamite. Water in huge volumes is spouting high into the air, and the supply seems inexhaustible. Two gigantic rivers have been formed by this waterburst, which are running through the town at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and are carrying everything before them. Houses and lives are threatened by this peculiar freak of nature, and the citizens of the town are appalled at their impending danger, which at present they are powerless to overcome.

Finding it impossible to divert this damaging flood, an attempt was made to insert a sixteen inch boiler iron tube in the wells, but these were instantly blown out, and forced high in the air. Finding this plan useless, the terrified people then attempted to fill up the huge aperture through which this terrible geyser is spouting its deluge. Fifteen carloads were emptied into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced upward, as though propelled by the force of a bursting magazine of giant powder. Bags of sand were then hastily constructed and cast into the well, but these, too, were hurled into the air with tremendous force of the spouting water.

The Northwestern Railroad was then called upon for assistance, and instantly sent a large gang of men to the rescue. The bridge gang of the county was also called upon, but up to this evening no abatement in the flood of water was perceptible, and the rushing rivers formed by it were washing the channel they had made deeper and wider, while the basin formed by this immense volume of water was spurting over the lands in the vicinity.

The mayor of Belle Plaine, in his last extremity, telegraphed to Chicago for the best engineers that could be secured, to come immediately to the spot and use their skill and energy in attempting to stop this perilous condition of affairs. City Engineer Artingstall, to whom the matter was referred, at once started out to find an engineer who would supply the demand, and succeeded in inducing Engineer Morgan to undertake the mission. Messrs. Artingstall and Morgan are, however, both of the opinion that but little can be done, if anything, to stop the flow of the water, but that it may be possible to direct the rivers into less dangerous directions and confine them to their present channels. Mr. Morgan left for Belle Plaine to-night, and if more assistance is necessary Artingstall will send all that is needed. This is regarded as one of the most phenomenal freaks of nature which has yet been known, and the threatened danger to the people and property of Belle Plaine demands instant and energetic efforts to stop the ruinous deluge of water.

Sad State of the Confederate Soldier's Home—Neglected Graves—In Libby Prison.

A Northern veteran, who recently visited Richmond, Va., says: "One of the saddest sights I have seen for many years was in looking upon the one hundred and more war veterans at the Confederate Soldier's Home there. They are in great need of money for support and the proper care of their places, and the contrast between their institution and our Soldiers' Home was like that between night and day. It would be an act of the greatest kindness, it seems to me, if Northern help could be directed toward them. I was also particularly struck with the neglect of the graves of the Confederate soldiers around the monument in the cemetery. The burial places of these dead soldiers are so overgrown with grass and weeds that one cannot tell where the graves are. Thousands are buried there, but all marks are obliterated, and I did not know that we were walking upon their graves until some one told us. It made us feel very badly. They are planning a great monument for Gen. Lee there, but it would seem eminently fitting that they should use some of the money to mark the last resting places of the men who fought under him. I learned that ex-President Tyler's grave is also there unmarked. I was impressed particularly with the fact that the people, aside from the veterans of the war, still feel resentful toward the North. At least, I so judge their actions to indicate. As we marched through the streets of Richmond, the guests by invitation of one of that city's Confederate organizations, not a citizen attempted to applaud, not a lady waved a handkerchief—all were dumb, even when we reached the grand square, where Gov. Lee was awaiting our arrival. Among the Confederate veterans, however, this was not the case. They received us very cordially, and I believe if there were a war to-day they would be the first to volunteer to aid in protecting the stars and stripes. But I could not help contrasting the warm and really enthusiastic reception accorded the Confederate veterans who visited us here at the time of Grant's funeral and on last Decoration Day with the coldness shown toward our boys there.

"While there I went into old Libby Prison. It is now used as a guano storehouse. The centre of the building has broken down and has been cut out. The checkerboard, made of rough wood, on which the Federal soldiers played while prisoners there, is still in the building, hung up in a frame as a curiosity. I learned that the cell door on which the Union officers who were prisoners cut their names has recently been sold to a resident of Richmond for $700."

Sensible Lines.

It should be a rule among grown-up persons never to subject children to mental shocks and unnecessary griefs. When in the surrounding of the child-life some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the event as light as possible to the child, and certainly to avoid thrilling it with sights and details which stir it to the utmost, and in the end only leave upon the mind and heart incurable wounds and oppressions. Children should never be taken to funerals, nor to sights that cause a sense of fear and dread combined with great grief, or which call forth pain and agony in man or the lower animals.

TALK WITH AN OPTICIAN.

THE WEARING OF GLASSES.

More Spectacles Worn in Philadelphia than Elsewhere.

"I counted fully twenty people in ten minutes who were wearing spectacles or eye-glasses as the crowd passed by," said a gentleman to a Quaker City optician the other day. "Is the wearing of glasses on the increase?" was asked. "Within the last twenty-five years," said the optician, "a great deal has been learned about the value of glasses, and the range of their application and usefulness has been enormously extended. As a consequence of this and other improved methods of treating the eyes statistics show that the number of persons losing their sight has greatly diminished. Secondly, the eyes need more help now because the amount of work they are required to do is much greater than at any previous period in the world's history. The sewing machine and other inventions of its class have saved the labor of the hands only to add to that required of the eyes. New employments, new amusements and new fashions are continually being introduced to increase the exactions laid upon these sensitive and delicate organs. The steady increase of illiteracy, together with the general cheapening of literature and the spread of a taste for it, the enormous circulation of the trashy novel and the daily newspaper, the increasing use of artificial illumination, extending the hours of eye work, all combine to overtax the eye and render it an organ most liable to give way under the adverse and depressing conditions encountered in the struggle for existence, so that its aid and protection are matters of constantly increasing importance."

"But why is the custom of wearing apparently more prevalent here than in other communities?"

"Simply because the people of Philadelphia have learned more about their eyes and have abandoned the idea that it disfigures them to wear glasses. Why, there are more persons wearing glasses in Philadelphia than in New York and Boston combined, on account of the reasons I have just stated. You must take into consideration that probably not more than ten per cent. of all the people have absolutely perfect eyes, although a large majority of the remainder have such slight defects of vision that it is not necessary for them to wear spectacles. Generally, however, when a man or woman becomes from forty-five to fifty years of age their sight has become so defective that the wearing of glasses would not only aid their vision, but would also preserve it."

"Do many people wear glasses out of vanity and affectation?"

"No, sir; in all my long business experience I know of none who merely wore them for those reasons."

"What are the principle causes of defective sight?"

"It is generally congenital, but many cases, particularly near-sightedness, are acquired during childhood. The children will pore over their books, continually holding them near their faces or bending over them, not knowing the consequences. The lens of the eye is like a teleseope, and is constantly being adjusted to look at objects near and far, and from this continual close application of the children the lens gradually loses its adjusting power and becomes excessively convex. This is called myopia, or near-sightedness. The retina is too far back from the crystalline lens. The light is brought to a focus before it reaches the retina, and spreading out again becomes mixed, and, producing mixed and poorly-defined impressions on the retina, results in indistinetness of vision. You must understand that the retina is a delicate membrane which envelopes the eye, and, receiving the rays of the light, refracts to the focus, whence the impression is conveyed to the brain."

"What are some of the other effects of bad eye-sight?"

"There is diplopia or double vision. Normally, when we look at an object we turn both eyes toward it, so that the light from the object falls on the yellow spot in each eye. When we do this, although an impression is received, we get the idea of but one object. If, however, the impression of an object is made upon the yellow spot of one eye and upon some other part of the retina in the other eye, we get the idea of two objects—we see double. This is corrected by prismatic glasses. The far-sighted eye does not see distant objects any better than the perfectly formed eye—in many cases not as well. It is called far-sighted because it results from a defect, the opposite of that which causes near-sight. In the far-sighted eye the retina is too near the crystalline lens, so that the light entering the eye is not completely focused and assorted when it reaches the retina. Old-sightedness is simply caused by a lack of muscular power to adjust the lens, resulting in indistinct vision."

A Curious Kansas Law in Regard to Murderers.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The most curious law in the United States dealing with punishment of murderers exists in Kansas. The Legislature in 1872 passed a bill which provided that any person convicted of murder in the first degree should be sent to the penitentiary, there to remain until the governor of the State signed a warrant for and fixed the date of his execution. This was a fearful responsibility to place upon the executive, who would hesitate before being directly responsible for the death of any man, no matter how heinous his crime. The responsibility was shifted from the jury or court, to which it properly belonged. That law is still in force, and the result has been that the Kansas penitentiary is crowded with murderers, as no governor would order their execution. Forty-one convicted murderers, four of whom are women, could be hung any day by order of the governor. Some of their crimes are unparalleled in the annals of cold-blooded assassination. One of these days, unless that strange law is repealed, there will be a hanging tournament in Kansas. The State will elect a governor pledged to rid the community of a band of cut-throats. It may be stated that the law was a bit of strategy on the part of the opponents of capital punishment. It seems thus far to have fulfilled the expectations of those who desired to see hanging played out.

Luther's home at Mansfield, in Saxony, has been restored to its original condition and will be inhabited by a body of deaconesses, who will care for the sick and poor of the town.

AT THE OLD STAND.

A Walk Through the City Market—The Shrimp Fiend to the Front.

From the Charleston News and Courier, Sept. 9.

The voice of the raw shrimp fiend was heard on the streets of Charleston yesterday morning for the first time since the awful quake which brought so much misery and ruin to old Charleston. The shrimp fiend has been a source of extreme annoyance to late sleepers in Charleston for many years. His early and horrible cries have been the cause of more profanity than any one single thing in Charleston. The shrimp fiend has given to reporters themes for columns of facetious articles, and to "indignant subscribers" subjects for unlimited "cards" of complaint. But there was music in the sound yesterday—cheerful, hopeful, comfort-inspiring music. It was a harbinger of returning security, a reminder of the happy past, when people could retire to rest in their houses undismayed by the roar of the terrible subterranean monster that has been stirring around under our feet. The raw shrimp fiend carried hope and comfort wherever his voice was heard.

The scene in the market yesterday was cheerful and hopeful. The long row of buildings, a landmark of Charleston, escaped uninjured, with the exception of the hall at the western end of the market. This is badly shaken and cracked and will, it is feared, have to be pulled down. The butchers were at their stalls with their tempting display of joints, ribs, steaks, roasts and "soup bones." No attempt has been made to advance prices. Beef is sold at from 10 to 15 cents and other meats at the usual prices.

In the vegetable markets the old maumas, with their picturesque bandanas tied around their heads, sat in their stalls surrounded by piles of vegetables, crooning over their wares, and occasionally singing snatches of the refrain of hymns. Occasionally, as the head of a family passed by with his market basket on his arm, he would hear the old cry: "Nice sibby bean, my maussa;" "okra'n tommottis, byas." The prices of vegetables have not been changed in consequence of the seismic disturbances.

In the game market yesterday there was a supply of venison and a few rice birds.

In the fish market there is a limited supply. Most of the fishermen who supply the market have been compelled to use the sails of their boats to shelter their families, and only such fish as can be caught in the harbor are to be had. The smacks will be able to go down to the banks in a short time, however, and as the shelter committee progresses with its work the small boatmen will be able to use their sails and to resume work.

The fruit stands are well supplied and the supply of poultry and eggs is good and prices reasonable. Upon the whole the market is in good condition and the stall owners, like the merchants of King and Meeting streets and East Bay, are still "doing business at the old stand."

Innumerable Cigarettes.

There is now in Durham 10,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco awaiting manufacture, and it comes in every day by the train load from all the surrounding country. The tobacco manufacturers of Durham pay to the railroads over one million dollars a year for incoming freights. They have over two thousand operatives, more than half of whom are girls. I saw 500 girls in one factory. They were all sitting at little desks making cigarettes, and they were singing one of the Sankey songs when we entered. Cotton factory girls look pale and measly, for they have to stand up all day, and the poor things do get tired, awfully tired, and they look careworn and weary; they can't sing for the sound of the machinery; but these girls looked rosy and neat, and were as merry as larks. The doctors say that the tobacco business is the healthiest business in the world, and that these girls are never sick. They all work by the piece, and many of them make $2.00 every day. Most of them make $1.00, and even the little tiny chaps make from seventy-five cents to a dollar. The girls can beat the boys at this business, for their fingers are more delicate and nimble. They make 750,000 cigarettes in one day in the Duke factory. Just think of it! Nearly a million! And all to be burned into smoke and ashes. I casually inquired where all these cigarettes and all this smoking tobacco went to, and the general manager handed me a lot of bills of lading that had been shipped that morning. They went to Hamburg, Honolulu, Singapore, Madras, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Montreal, Aukland, and Sourabay. They have a large trade in China and Asia and India and Arabia. Durham and Duham tobacco are now known all over the world, and the manufacturers have to enlarge their products every year in order to supply the demand.

East India Tatties.

In India they have a way of making a screen called a "tattie" which is a large curved or sloping screen, which is accurately fitted into each door or window facing the west, the prevailing direction from which the wind blows in India. It is made of the roots of the "khuskhus" grass, which singularly combines strength and porosity with the most delicious and refreshing fragrance. These screens are about an inch in thickness, and during the hot and dry west winds are saturated from outside with water, which immediately commences evaporating, and as evaporation always produces cold, the wind which in the veranda would raise the thermometer to a hundred and twenty degrees, passes into the house at seventy-five or eighty degrees, laden with a delicious fragrance. While tatties are in working order all other cooling appliances are necessary.

In the neighborhood of Gwalior and Jhansi there is another form of tattie. A small creeping, thorny variety of the ber (Zizyphus jujuba) is largely found in the jungles; this is collected and dried, and at the proper time the whole west verandah is inclosed with thorny walls nine or ten inches thick, and these being saturated from the outside, all doors are thrown open and a delightful temperature is secured. Tatties are of no use during the easterly wind, which ushers in and accompanies the rains; laden with moisture, it is a damp wind and therefore retards evaporation. For our own country, the sweet grass used in so many forms in the Indian goods sold at Mount Desert would produce precisely the same effect as "khuskhus" grass, and it is surprising that no one has yet thought of its application.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT,
W. N. H. SMITH,
THOS. S. ASHE,
A. S. MERRIMON.

FOR CONGRESS IN THIRD DISTRICT,
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY
OF PENDER.

FOR SOLICITOR,
FRANKLIN McNEILL,
OF RICHMOND.

STATE TICKET FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
3d District—H. G. CONNOR.
4th District—WALTER CLARK.
6th District—EDWIN T. BOYKIN.
8th District—W. J. MONTGOMERY.
10th District—ALPHONSO C. AVERY.
12th District—JAMES H. MERRIMON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT,
DR. JOHN McCORMICK,
OF HARNETT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY TICKET.

For the Legislature—THOMAS H. SUTTON and JOHN G. SHAW.
For Clerk Superior Court—CHARLES G. CAIN.
For Register of Deeds—H. C. FISHER.
For Sheriff—NEILL McQUEEN.
For County Treasurer—WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.
For Surveyor—CHARLES JESSUP.
For Coroner—DR. J. W. McNEILL.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township—E. M. WADDILL.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The contributions, both from public and private sources, being daily sent to Charleston, give undoubted proof that the cry of suffering still strikes a sympathetic chord in human nature, notwithstanding the cry of, "These degenerate times!" The amount forwarded has reached far up into the thousands, and still the good work goes on.

Mr. Henry A. London has been nominated by the Democrats of Chatham for the State Senate. The choice is an eminently wise one. We heartly endorse the following from the Raleigh *Chronicle*:

Mr. London is a busy, useful, successful and honorable man and will do his county and State good service in the Legislature. He is editor of the Chatham *Record*, is a good lawyer and is President of the Pittsboro Railroad.

Mr. Caleb Green has sold his newspaper, the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, to Mr. Julian S. Carr. We regret to lose Mr. Green from the editorial fraternity, but hope that "our loss will be his gain"—and we have not a doubt that it will be, for we fully believe that he has gone to "a better land," where the pestiferous deadhead is not known. Mr. Burkhead, of Goldsboro, takes charge of the editorial department of the *Plant*. We wish the paper much success under its new management.

Mr. David Jenkins died at Gastonia, N. C., on the 40th inst. Mr. Jenkins was once State Treasurer of North Carolina under the Republican administration. He was always considered honest and upright, both in his official capacity and in his private life. So rare did these traits seem to be among his political colleagues that he was called "Honest Dave" and was looked upon as a remarkable character in Republican politics. Mr. Jenkins leaves a large family, and was quite an aged man at the time of his death. He died in the Christian faith, and we believe that a good man has gone to his reward.

The issuing of the Charleston *News and Courier* on the night of horror and destruction in the stricken city is calling forth words of praise from the press everywhere. And they are well deserved. This was no exhibition of mere newspaper enterprise, but a degree of sublime moral courage and steadfastness to duty was there exhibited which is worthy of highest praise and commendation. It was necessary that the world should know of the state of affairs in Charleston. These brave men realized this fact, and though their hearts were torn, their bodies worn down by fatigue, and their minds racked by conflicting fears and emotions, they stood at the post of duty. All honor, say we, to the brave writers and typos of the Charleston *News and Courier!* And all honor, too, to the noble work done by the telegraph operators when duty called them to the post of danger!

ON TO VICTORY (?), DEMOCRATS!

The words used as a heading to this article are by no means an indication that we regard victory for the Democrats as beyond question. Such a thing should not be dreamed of. Victory is ours if we put forth our best efforts to obtain it, but without such efforts the result is clouded in uncertainty. Every man within the Democratic ranks can do something for the good of the cause, and he should do it. Stump speeches and newspaper articles are very good, perhaps, in their place, but a number of voters in every township are never reached through such agencies, and they are generally the ones that need looking after.

Now, there are many Democrats, who go regularly to the polls and vote for the nominees, that never think of attending a political speaking or making a single effort to secure a vote for the candidates of their party. They are very anxious to see the ticket elected, for they know that the success of the Democratic party means a triumph of the best elements of society over ignorance and incompeteney. They wish to see good men indueted into office, for as tax payers they have much at stake. But for all this, they keep on the even tenor of their way, leaving somebody else to do the work.

Some Democrats are too good to take any active part in politics. They are ready to acknowledge that it is very desirable to elect the Democratic ticket, but, like the virtuous "mugwump," they stand upon a high moral plane and look down on the vulgar crowd with a calm superiority which does not comport well with the fears they express that the work is not being prosecuted with sufficient vigor.

We do not expect to see every man a politician. That were a condition of affairs not to be desired. Every man can do something for the good of the cause, however. And no one should consider himself too high-toned or too pure-minded to lend a hand in securing for our State and Counties honest, competent lawmakers and officials. There are meetings and speakings to be attended, where large crowds have a wholesome effect; there are "doubtful" voters to be approached and converted, and "weak-kneed" ones to be bolstered up, and, in fact, there are many ways in which all, who will, may work for the election of the Democratic ticket. When such a state of affairs has been brought about, we can reasonably say with confidence, "On to victory, Democrats."

INDEPENDENTS.

Independents! What a bold, aggressive set of fellows these Independents are! How untrammeled and how wise! Over the midnight oil they have discovered something of far more importance than the philosopher's stone. The teachings of the Jeffersonian Democracy have been found to be of no avail. States rights is a myth. Free trade does not answer. High tariff must go. In fact, every political tenet under the sun—whether of Democrat or Republican, Greenbacker or Prohibitionist—is a gross error, unless the infallible Independent sees fit to put the stamp of his approval thereon.

Good people, you have, in your simple faith, held on to the teachings of men whom you thought wise and possessed of some share of statesmanship, but the self-constituted Independent has rudely removed the veil from before your eyes. And, behold! what do you see? A complete embodiment of "I myself," standing out in bold relief in the shape of the Independent. A solid platform is under his feet, composed of such planks as "*My* doctrines," "*My* ideas," "*My* infallible wisdom," and "MYSELF!"

Verily, the Independent is dependent on "nobody for nothing"—except votes. Will he get them? We hardly think he will.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN BLADEN.

Elsewhere will be found an article from a correspondent speaking in high praise of the Bladen Democratic nominees. The ticket is a good one, and it would give us special pleasure to see Mr. C. C. Lyon elected to the Legislature. The odds against which these gentlemen have to contend are very great, but we believe they will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to secure a victory for the Democrats of Bladen. And who knows but that their efforts will be rewarded? We have known stranger things to happen than the overcoming of a Republican majority—but not many better things, however.

A Reminiscence of the Close of the War.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 14, 1886.—While I sat last night taking a retrospective view of the past twenty-two or more years, and more particularly contemplating the terrible ordeal that our good old town passed through about the close of the war and just after it, I recalled an act of daring on the part of a sojurner in our midst at that time—the present honorable and honored Mayor of the city of Wilmington, N. C., Col. Edward D. Hall—which I consider well worthy of commendation.

The facts in the case are substantially these: Just after the surrender of Johnston's army, on a beautiful and quiet Sabbath morning, when the good citizens of our church-going community were assembled for worship in their several churches, a squad of Wheeler's Cavalry, or men representing themselves to be such, dashed into the town, and in the language of the present day, began to "paint the town red." Three mounted men rode into the open Market and began to ring the fire bell vigorously, thereby greatly alarming the whole community, and on being asked to desist laughed at and jeered the bystanding crowd of citizens and the police, who were unarmed and helpless. The Mayor of the town, the late Archd. McLean, Esq., approached the Market, and on the way was joined by Col. Hall, whom he asked to accompany him and stop the disturbance. The Colonel, with his characteristic politeness and chivalry, readily assented, and on reaching the Market they found one of the desperados sitting on his horse, bell rope in hand, which he was pulling with all of his energy, the crowd standing around amazed at the fellow's deviltry. Col. Hall walked immediately forward, and taking the bridle-rein of the horseman in his hand, said to him: "You infernal scoundrel, if you strike that bell another time I will pull you from your horse." The rascal was taken completely by surprise, but looking upon the Colonel with disdain, called to his comrades: "Come here, fellows, and see the fun!" and at the same time he drew a Colt's revolver from its holster, cocked it and presented it at the breast of the gallant Colonel, who, throwing open his vest, said to him: "Shoot, you d——d cowardly scoundrel; but know that while I am alive you shall not frighten the women and children of this town." The fellow looked as if he would shoot on the instant, but seeing the steadfast look of Col. Hall, who gazed straight into his eyes, and noting the marked determination of the gallant old hero he replaced his pistol, and the bell was not rung another stroke. The cowardly scamps then put off down the street in a gallop, and had not gone more than a square or two before they had shot to death a poor harmless and inoffensive negro in the open street.

Had Col. Hall exhibited the last fear, or had his piercing look been diverted for an instant, the scoundrel would doubtless, have murdered him on the spot. The indignation of the citizens was so great that an expedition was at once put on foot, and placed in charge of Col. Hall, to follow the rascals and punish them, but because of necessary delays they could not be overtaken. The pursuit was abandoned, and quiet again resumed its sway in the good old town.

The writer has witnessed many acts of heroism during the war, but nothing that he has ever seen surpassed the cool bravery and determination of Col. E. D. Hall on that occasion, and our community have reason to remember his action that day with gratitude. Long may the gallant Mayor of our sister city live to administer its municipal affairs.

J. H. R.

The Bladen Nominees.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The Democrats of Bladen manifested their wisdom and level-headedness to a remarkable degree by putting the men in the field that they did, which promises success to the Democratic cause. Their ticket is as follows:

For the Senate (Bladen and Brunswick), W. J. Shaw.
For the House, C. C. Lyon.
For Clerk, Geo. F. Melvin.
For Sheriff, W. S. Clark.
For Treasurer, Jno. M. Benson.
For Register, John Monroe.
For Surveyor, J. F. Gillespie.
For Coroner, A. A. Cromartie.

This is a strong combination of names, and as candidates they go before the people with clear records and meritorious claims.

The nominee for the House, Mr. C. C. Lyon, is very popular where he is known—as he is all over Bladen county—and the party owes him a debt of gratitude for long years of arduous party work at great personal sacrifice. Let that debt be canceled now by his triumphant election at the polls. His fidelity to duty, high-toned and honorable bearing and urbanity of manners, will surely stand him in hand before the people whose support he solicits and whose endorsement he is entitled to.

Messrs. Lyon and Shaw are forcible speakers, and will do yeoman service on the stump. Let the Democratic party rally and organize, and victory is assured.

WHITE OAK.

Six Men Entombed in a Mine.

SCRANTON, Sept. 13, 1886.—A serious cave-in occurred at the Marvine shaft this morning. One man was taken out dead and six others are entombed alive. Rescuing parties have been set to work.

CHARLESTON.

An Interesting Letter from a Recent Visitor.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 14, 1886.—In compliance with your request that I would make a few notes of the sights and impressions formed by me while on my recent visit to Charleston, I have done so, and hand them to you herewith, and if you think them of sufficient interest to your readers you are at liberty to use them.

In company with a genial friend and fellow-townsman, I left here on the 6th by way of Shoe Heel, Wadesboro, Cheraw and Florence for Charleston, arriving there the next afternoon. After reading the many newspaper reports about the disastrous effects of the earthquake, and knowing the propensity of the average newspaper reporter to make everything as sensational as possible, I could not think it possible that the destruction and damage was anything like as bad as represented. In fact, I expected to find a few chimneys and perhaps more or less of the cornice work about the prominent buildings shaken down, the people, like our own, more or less demoralized, &c. But a little walk around the city with me will soon show how quickly that illusion was dispelled. On approaching the city, when within ten miles of it we began to see the first real signs of an earthquake, in the shape of cracks in the earth, and innumerable places all over the surface of the land and fields, where the water had been forced up in the air like small geysers by some terrible power beneath the surface, bringing with it yellow sand, mud, &c., which had flowed from it in all directions, and when the flow had stopped had left a funnel-shaped hole into which much of the quicksand had been drawn back by the vacuum caused by the outward flow. These places were seemingly everywhere. We also noticed here and there a chimney thrown down, sometimes taking a porch or shed with it, but nothing real serious until we arrived in the city. On reaching there no hacks nor carriages greeted us with their usual noise—everything still and everybody solemn. On going to the Charleston Hotel, a massive building, we found it inhabited, but in what looked to us as a very unsatisfactory condition, the street full of its broken front and sides, walls cracked, plastering down, &c. On being shown to what the clerk informed us was one of their best rooms, my companion and myself, on looking around at the cracked walls and plastering and also discovering that we were in the fourth story, concluded that we would change our hotel and sleep in a barrel or under a bridge in preference to being so elevated; and, going down, so informed our host, who, as guests were few and prices high, changed us to a room on the first floor, not so good but nearer the door. We then started out to "see" the town, and I candidly say that had I tried I could not have imagined the terrible destruction that was everywhere around us. I can perhaps give you a better idea by drawing comparisons from our own streets—for instance: imagine Hay street with the entire side of Col. Starr's building in the street, the next one with the front almost entirely down, the next with wide cracks and broken pieces all over and through it, and so on, on both sides, all over our business portion, with only here and there a building in which any business could be transacted, and you can form some idea of how fearful was the earthquake work; such is the case over the main portion of Charleston's business blocks. In some places the destruction was complete—one place I recollect was where two four story buildings, having during daylight a large number of people employed in them, were entirely demolished, equally as much so as the Fayetteville Hotel is to-day. Had the shock come during daylight the loss of life at this place alone would have been enormous. The most serious damage was in Meeting, King, East Bay, Queen and Broad streets. The police station, a large mass of masonry, much larger than the Methodist church here, and having columns equally as large as that church, is a total wreck, the huge columns of it and Hibernian Hall near it being broken and thrown about like so many pieces of corn stalks. One whole square in this part of the city I especially call to mind. It contains or did contain, the Roper Hospital, Medical College and jail, magnificent and splendid structures, looking as though they must have been built with a view of withstanding the assaults of even old Time himself. They are now complete wrecks, all to pieces, parts on the ground and parts standing, cracked and broken, and in many instances towers, &c., looking as though a breath would send them crashing to the pavements below. The large turret on the jail building, reminding one of the turrets seen in the pictures of the old baronial castles, has the appearance of having been rudely broken in two some 30 or 40 feet from its top and carelessly put back, without regard to fitting back in the original places. There were about 30 prisoners in the tower at the time, all of whom somehow or other, I can't see how, were gotten out without loss of life. How they will ever get it down—much less back—is a mystery to me, but already adventurous spirits are on hand and taking contracts for such work. In one instance a hardy common sailor agreed for $500 to take down a lot of broken columns about two-thirds of the way up on St. Phillip's spire and that helped to support it; they had to be removed on account of their extreme height and the danger to all passing within several hundred feet of the church. We saw him up there, certainly 50 feet higher than any church steeple in town, calmly tying the ropes around and ordering the men below by the motions of his hands to pull away, and seemingly pull down on him the 50 or more feet of spire above his own head, the tops of which now have the appearance of being suspended in mid air. Were I to attempt to describe the condition of even the prominent buildings it would take up your entire paper.

That portion of the city built of wood is, of course, not so badly damaged, only the chimneys and plastering being injured, with here and there portions of the houses that were crushed by the falling chimneys. These, of course, covering the entire city, are in a large majority. The strangest thing is the comparatively small loss of life. The time of night and the suddenness of the shock accounts for it, most of the main damage being in the business portion of the city. Had it happened in daylight the loss of life would have been enormous, as the streets were piled up with debris from the tops and fronts of buildings. The people are camped out all over the city, in the parks, squares, on the Battery and in the middle of the streets, in all sorts of tents, using curtains, oil-cloths, table-cloths, old tin and every conceivable material for shelters; in some places even barrels are turned down on their sides and used for children to sleep in. Many of them stay in and around their houses during daylight, but when night comes they huddle together in the open spaces. This, to one who is uninitiated, looks rather foolish, but when you take into consideration their terrible experience, they are more to be pitied than blamed. We visited Sullivan Island, Fort Moultrie, &c. Over there the damage was comparatively small. We also went out to Summerville, where the tremble seems to have commenced and still keeps up in a slight degree, but found everything there comparatively safe. All the buildings are frame, and nobody homeless except from choice or fright. We examined some of the holes in the ground, and I do not think that they amount to anything more than an indication of a general squeezing up of the soft, spongy ground, the soil, &c., that was thrown out being nothing but what you would naturally expect to see from beneath the furface. The lava and sulphur tale is *all bosh*. The water that is coming still from some of them is as good spring water as I want for drinking purposes. The generous contributions from all parts of our common country is in good hands, and, I doubt not, will be properly bestowed and placed where it will do the most good. The worst time, I think, is yet to come, as, beyond fright, there has not been much actual suffering as yet, as there is plenty to eat, plenty of work to do, and pleasant nights; but when fall weather comes on—more especially if it should be accompanied by high winds—the suffering and damage will be extreme, as many of the buildings still standing cannot possibly withstand any extra strain. The main loss falls on those best able to bear it, as the poorer classes, and even those in moderate circumstances, generally lived in frame houses, and thereby escaped with more fright than actual damage. In conclusion, just imagine Fayetteville with one-half of her brick buildings in ruins, and all of the chimneys and plastering broken down, the people demoralized in proportion to what they were on that memorable Tuesday night, and perhaps you may take in Charleston as it appeared during my visit. The business men and people generally are, however, a proud and determined set, with plenty of *grit*, and they seem determined to overcome even this seemingly crowning disaster, and unless some other misfortune comes along I think, with the out-side assistance coming to their aid, that in a short time the earthquake, like last year's cyclone, will be a thing of the past. I hope our people will respond liberally to their relief and thus show our gratitude for Charleston's assistance to us in the past when misfortune overtook this, our own town.

McN.

Cumberland County Fair Notes.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society the following business was transacted, viz:

Resolved, That no gambling be allowed at the next fair.

That the President and Secretary may use their discretion in granting privilege to games of amusement at the time applied for.

That no free invitation be extended to any school.

That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated for races, and the following named committee will solicit from the citizens aid for races, viz: J. B. Smith, E. L. Pemberton, W. S. Cook and J. B. Broadfoot.

That the following named be a committee on programme for races and the amount of purses for races, viz: Jas. S. Evans, W. B. Draughon and G. W. Lawrence.

That Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance county, be chosen to deliver the agricultural address.

That the secretary be instructed to especially invite Capt. Octavius Coke and W. G. Upchurch, President of the State Agricultural Society, to attend our next fair.

That resolutions of thanks be drawn up by the President of this Society and be presented to *The Clothier* for the great interest manifested by that monthly for the success of our fair.

That the citizens of Marlboro county, S. C., and Wilson county, N. C., be invited to compete with us for premiums on exhibits at our fair, and that they be placed on the same footing as the other counties named in our premium list.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Base Ball.

The match game between the Hill and Town Baseball clubs, was played on Monday afternoon, at the arsenal grounds. The prize offered by Messrs. McNeill & Co. to the victors in this game (one of the finest bats I ever saw) made the contest all the more exciting.

The playing was excellent on both sides, Messrs Thomson and Williams, the two captains, directing their forces with great skill. Double plays were made on both sides, and many difficult "flies" taken in. Your reporter was struck by the small number of "muffs" and errors, and is satisfied that a nine could be drawn from these two clubs that would give the young men's club a bad fight, if not a defeat.

After the game was finished and the Hill club proclaimed victors, Mr. G. P. McNeill presented the bat to Capt. Thomson, while both clubs gave three rousing cheers. The score attached will show the result of the game.

HILL.

John Thomson, P.,	0	1	0	1	0	1		3
Frank Thornton, 1st B.,	0	1	1		0			2
Norman Smith, S. S.,			0	0	0		0	1
James McNeill, R. F.,	0		0	0	1	1	0	2
Gus. Rose, C.,		1	1		1	0	0	3
Leon Brandt, L. F.,		0		1	0	0		1
Bertie Hill, 3rd B.,		0	0		0		0	0
Willie Thornton, 2nd B.,		0	1	0	0	1		2
Totals,		0	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	3		14

TOWN.

Arthur Williams, 2nd B.,	0	1	0		0	0	0	1
Lee Smith, F.,		1				0		1
Tom VanOrsdell, 1st B.,	0		0	0	0	1	1	2
Gus. Newberry, S. S.,	1		1	0	0		1	3
Jim Brown, R. F.,	1	0	0	0		0	0	1
Arch. McMillan, C.,	1	0	0	0	0	0		1
John Shaw, L. F.,	0	0			0	0	0	0
Jim Matthews, 3rd B.,	1	0			0	0		1
Totals,	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	10

Tom Moore, Umpire. Doug. Haigh, Scorer.

REPORTER.

To the Voters of Cumberland.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

EDONIA, N. C., Sept. 10, 1886.—To my surprise, and without my solicitation, the Democratic nominating convention selected me as their candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

In accepting this mark of the consideration of my friends, I do so with a grateful appreciation of the honor conferred and the confidence reposed. I pledge myself to use every honorable means to secure my election and that of the whole Democratic ticket, and should you award me the majority I promise to faithfully perform the duties of the office.

With an extended business career, I trust you will pardon me for indulging the hope that I have profited by the experience, and can bring to my duties good methods and unswerving promptness.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES G. CAIN.

Statistics of the North Carolina Conference.

By the Rev. M. H. Moore.

According to the last printed minutes there were in the N. C. Conference, last year, 833 Sunday schools to 857 churches, lacking only only 24 of having a Sunday school for every church in the Conference. These schools numbered 45,040 scholars and 5,453 officers and teachers; the number of scholars being 58 per cent. of the number of members of the church, and the number of officers and teachers being 5½ per cent. For the maintenance of these schools the sum of $8,190.46 was reported to have been raised—a fraction less than 19 cents per pupil. Little as this sum may appear, it is more than 50 per cent. more than was paid for the support of the superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans of the Conference; more than was raised for Domestic Missions and Church extension combined, and about three-fourths as much as was paid to the great cause of Foreign Missions. The facts show an interest in this department of church work, and we may rest assured that results are expected from these investments.

Attempt to Blow Up a Signal Station of the Lake Shore Road.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1886.—An attempt was made here last night to blow up one of the signal stations of the Lake Shore Road at the intersection of the main track and the stock-yard track. The attempt was so far successful as to cause several thousand dollars' damage and disable for a time the working of the machinery by which the switches, signals and gates for a long distance along the line are turned. The operator of the signals was in the station at the time, but was alarmed by the smoke which filled his room and ran out just before the explosion, and was unhurt.

The Shake Among the Clocks.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Among the curious freaks of the earthquake is the peculiar effect that it had upon watches and clocks and different articles of jewelry. At Mr. E. Rosenthal's store in Meeting street the regulator was stopped at nine and a half minutes to 10 o'clock. Of the other pendulum clocks in the store, only those were stopped which were facing north or south. The motion of the vibrations, coming from a direction contrary to that of the swinging pendulums, immediately stopped the clocks, while in the case of those that were pointing east and west the motion of the pendulums was only accelerated. A number of watches were also stopped by the earthquake. This was due to the injury of the jewels in the works, many of which were actually shaken from their settings by the shocks. The same effect was also noticed with regard to rings and other pieces of jewelry set with seals, diamonds and other stones. Such was the acuteness with which the shock was communicated from the earth to everything around that the jar caused many of these stones to pop out from their setting.

A gentleman, who was on the excursion train which was coming down from Columbia when the earthquake struck it, had his hand resting on his knee when the shock came, and yet the large seal in the ring on his finger was shaken out. A number of such cases have been reported, and some of the jewelers have almost as big a bonanza in repairing such damages as the contractors and bricklayers have in repairing the broken walls and temples of the ruined city.

An Absurd Rumor Concerning the President.

PROSPECT HOUSE, September 11, 1886.—The most astonishing incident of a somewhat uneventful day was the receipt of several telegrams asking if President Cleveland had really been shot, and if he was much hurt. Editor Butler, of the Buffalo *News*, asked for an immediate answer. From the Westen Union office in New York came an inquiry about the President's condition, and this evening a similar dispatch was received from Plattsburg, from Dr. Ward, who had reached that point on his way home in Albany. As Mr. Cleveland was in the enjoyment of perfect health and no accident had befallen him, of course only one answer could be made. What puzzles people here is how such a rumor was set afloat. It could hardly have had its origin in this vicinity, for no such absurd statements were sent out from the telegraph office at this inn, and no dispatch of such tenor was sent from the only other telegraph office in the neighborhood—that at Paul Smith's—seventeen miles away.

Another Earthquake.

CHICAGO, Sept 13.—A *Times* special from Akron, O., says: "People living in the coal mining region, embracing four towns and a large range of country, were awakened at 4 o'clock Sunday morning by low rumbling sounds, accompanied by shocks of earthquake so distinct that the houses were terribly shaken and articles on the mantels were thrown to the floor. Several years ago the earth settled several feet without apparent cause in this region, and the people are badly frightened, fearing they will be swallowed up.

"To make matters more unpleasant, a large meteor appeared this morning and passed over the shaken-up portion of the country, travelling close to the earth, and throwing off heated particles every few feet. The meteor illuminated the country for a great distance, and is supposed to have struck the earth near the eastern part of the city, as a shock in that locality was distinctly felt immediately after the great fire ball passed. Sunday was a day of special prayer here by many people."

Strike in Iron Works and Ship Yard at Bath, Maine.

BATH, Sept. 13, 1886.—Workmen employed in the New England Ship Building Company's yard are on a strike this morning on account of a cut in wages. Men in the New England Iron Works are also out by order of the Knights of Labor. Only eight men out of seventy-five continue at work at the Iron Works and only four out of one hundred and seventy-five are busy at the Ship Yards. The men say they will remain out till the Company yields. Superintendent Hyde, of the Iron Works, says the Company will stand by its determination to make a cut in the yard. If the men wish to work, they may. Vacancies will be filled as fast as possible. If the men stay out long they will not be taken back. Those wishing to work will be protected.

Back from Charleston.

From the Raleigh News and Observer of Sept. 11th.

Mr. A. H. Haynes, who was sent by the quartermaster-general to Charleston, in charge of tents, returned yesterday. He says that the tents were safely and quickly delivered and were at once put to good use. Fifteen of them were sent to Summerville and 165 were pitched at Charleston. The New York *World* says that the latter were made to shelter 2,000 people. Haynes says that the most graphic and terrible picture of the ruin wrought at Charleston falls far short of the appalling reality. He says the damage is five times greater than described and that the fear of the people, even in the midst of all their pluck, would move the hardest heart.

A Destructive Flood.

RALEIGH, Sept, 9, 1886.—Just after daylight this morning Tates' dam, on Walnut Creek near this city, broke and the flood of water swept down stream and washed away entirely Jones' and Ellis' flouring mills. Their loss is total and aggregates $6,250. The wave swept on down the stream, and after carrying away several bridges, partially wrecked Eatman's mill and wrecked his dam. The total loss is over $8,000.

This morning a small stream near Clayton rose suddenly, and swept away a section of the embankment on the North Carolina Railroad. It will be repaired by tomorrow, perhaps sooner. Several other dams are reported as broken.

Suggestions to the Geological Survey as to Earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1886.—Twenty or more letters have been received at the Geological Survey from different parts of the country, making suggestions and offering advice with regard to the prevention of earthquakes. One of the latest proposes that holes be bored through the earth's crust to give destructive gases an outlet. The writer is as yet unknown to fame.

Two Indictments for Embezzlement Against the Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery.

BOSTON, Sept. 11, 1886.—Two indictments have been found against Samuel G. Snelling, Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery, for embezzlement of funds of the Bleachery Company and falsifying the statement of the debt of the company, which he made oath was $120,000 less than the true figures.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL HATS!

Summer Styles in Millinery Goods

DOWN FLAT.

—TO CLOSE OUT STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN—

Elegant Fall Importation of

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS,

BLACK CRAPE VEILS, &C., REFINISHED,

FEATHERS DYED, CLENSED AND CURLED.

17, HAY STREET.

MRS. DYE.

aug. 26

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By

apl 22 1y

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At

July 2, 1885.

McMILLAN BROS.

125-tf

Notice to Shippers.

The Steamer J. C. Stewart is now in the employment of the Cape Fear & Peoples' Steamboat Co., and will run the regular days of the "Steamer A. P Hurt," while the latter is being overhauled and painted. Leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

sept 9-tf W. S. COOK, Ag't.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD, COMfortable rooms located convenient to the central portion of Fayetteville to rent by the month. Rooms on second floor having southern exposure preferred. Address, "X."

Care OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

A CARD.

I hereby announce myself an Independent Democratic Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. If elected I will attend to the duties of the position to the best of my ability, and trust that those who favor me with their votes will have no cause to regret their action. I refer to my past official record as a guarantee for the future.

J. M. BYRD.

sept. 9-1m

Administratrix's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of Mary Lamont, late of Cumberland County, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 3rd, 1887. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA LAMONT, Adm'x
of MARY LAMONT.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

July 28, 1886. 29

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cook's 7 cs.
J. N. Emmitt—For Sale.
J. D. McNeill—Fire Notice.
D. G. MacRae—Commissioner's Sale.

Through from Wilson.

Col. Gardner informs us that by the 1st of October trains will be running over the Wilson Short-cut from Wilson to Fayetteville.

Meeting of the Township Democratic Executive Committees.

We would remind the members of the several township executive committees that there will be a meeting of said committes in the Town Hall on Saturday next, 18th inst. A full attendance is requested.

In Their New Quarters.

Messrs. Rankin & Slocomb have moved into their new store, and, big as it is, they haven't any more room than they need. Stacks of goods are piled up in "rich profusion." As we have before mentioned, this is one of the largest and best arranged business houses in Fayetteville.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

We have received from the agent a letter stating that this celebrated concert company will appear here during this season. The Mendelssohn Quintette Company has almost a world-wide reputation, and a rare treat is in store for the people of Fayetteville. Miss Alice Ryan, is the "prima donna soprano."

An Error Corrected.

In our report of the County Commissioners' Court, published last week, the last item under the head of bills allowed should read, "A. A. McCaskill, full fees in case of lunacy, $1.00," instead of "A. A. McCaskill, issuing warrant, $1.00," as printed. We make this correction at the request of the Clerk of the Commissioners' Court.

Religious Notes.

Night services in the Fayetteville Baptist Church will be resumed next Sabbath at 8 P. M.

Daily religious services were conducted by the Rev. F. W. Eason at the Baptist Church in Manchester, this county, during all of last week. Twelve professions of religion were made. Rev. Mr. Edwards, the regular pastor, is continuing the meeting during this week.

The Senatorship of Cumberland and Harnett.

The following resolution, adopted by the Cumberland County Democratic Convention on Sept. 4th, was inadvertantly omitted in the proceedings of that body published last week:

Be it Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to inform the Harnett County Democrats that hereafter Cumberland will claim the right to name the Senator twice to Harnett's once.

A Mammoth Newspaper.

We saw the other day a copy of the Melbourne (Australia) *Leader*, which had been sent to Mrs. N. H. Cohen, of our town, by her brother, who lives in Melbourne. The *Leader* is a weekly journal of art, politics and everything in general, we should judge, for it contains 48 pages of 5 columns each—240 columns—affording ample room for the editor to treat on every known subject.

A Merited Compliment.

Mr. Hal. W. Ayer, traveling correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, who, by the way, is a very graceful writer, has this to say of one of Fayetteville's oldest business houses:

Probably the most extensive carriage and buggy works in the State are located here. State papers almost from 1820 to date contain advertisements of A. A. McKethan & Son, carriage manufacturers. The buildings cover and enclose about an acre of ground and are in charge of a foreman who has been in the employ of the firm for fifty-one years and never lost any time from sickness.

Farmers, Read This.

Tobacco planters who bring their weed to Fayetteville will not only have the advantage of dealing with a warehouse where they can get full value, but will find Fayetteville merchants wide-awake and ready to sell goods at close figures. We can safely say that Fayetteville merchants carry better selected stocks than any tobacco town in the State. In most tobacco towns the merchants carry mixed stocks. In Fayetteville a dry goods merchant sells dry goods only, and a grocer sells groceries only. Of course, when a merchant deals in only one line, his stock is better selected and larger and his prices are very apt to be lower. Hence, Fayetteville's advantage can be seen at a glance.

A Thorough Study to be Made.

Attention is called to the following from Washington City. It will be noted that information concerning the earthquake, "even of an apparently trivial character," is desired from every possible source:

Washington, Sept. 6, 1886.—The Geological Survey, in pursuance of the purpose of its Director to make a thorough study of the phenomenon of the earthquake of August 31st, has prepared a circular to be sent to all parts of the affected area and adjacent country, calling for detailed information upon the subject from whoever may have information, even of an apparently trivial character, to impart. The observer is requested, first, to state his own position, whether indoors or out, upstairs or down, whether standing, walking or sitting, and to describe the ground of his locality, whether rocky, earthy or sandy.

Called to Preach at New Brunswick, N. J.

The Henderson correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* writes that Rev. M. V. McDuffie, of the Baptist Church at Henderson, has accepted a call lately tendered him by the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church of New Brunswick, N. J. This is a large and prosperous church in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, about thirty or forty miles from New York city.

The Rev. Mr. McDuffie is a native of Fayetteville, and is well-known to most of our readers, who will be pleased to hear of his success and usefulness in life. He is a very eloquent preacher, and, from the account given of his work by the correspondent, has been doing good service in Henderson. Mr. McDuffie entered the pastorate of the Baptist Church in January, 1881, while a student at Wake Forest, where he graduated in June of that year. During his pastorate a new brick church has been nearly completed, at a cost of $5,300, and of the present members of his church sixty-eight have been added during his administration, while in the line of missionary work he has organized a church at Middleberg and one near Littleton. The correspondent says: "He is one of the ablest of the young men of this State, and hosts of his friends will regret his departure."

Meeting for the Relief of the Charleston Sufferers.

In accordance with the call published in last week's Observer and Gazette, a meeting of the citizens was held on Monday afternoon last, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of suffering Charleston. Capt. N. W. Ray was made chairman and Messrs. E. L. Pemberton and S. G. Worth were appointed secretaries.

Dr. J. A. Hodges and Mr. James D. McNeill, who have just returned from Charleston, were called upon to give the meeting some idea of the suffering and destitution in that place and Summerville. These gentlemen addressed the meeting, and their remarks were very clear and forcible, showing that the state of affairs was most deplorable and that the newspaper accounts had not been at all overdrawn. Several other gentlemen made speeches, favoring immediate action in behalf of the sufferers.

Dr. Hodges, in his remarks, said that he had no wish to make a statement which would paint Charleston's condition as so deplorable that any person would be induced to give beyond his means. He knew our people were poor, and he simply desired that each individual should contribute according to his ability. The suffering and destitution, however, appealed to the sympathies of every one. Not only were houses destroyed and people thrown out to sleep in the open air, but the sanitary condition of the city was most terrible—filth and garbage abounding everywhere, which was certain to result in sickness and death if the condition of affairs was not bettered. Dr. Hodges' experience as a physician peculiarly fit him to judge of the needs of the people at such a time, and his words should not fall unheeded.

Maj. McRae reminded the citizens of Fayetteville that in our great fire of 1831 Charleston came promptly to our aid with a munificent gift of $6,000. Now let us show that we have not forgotten the generosity of our sister city in her hour of sorest need.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton then moved that a committee of five (three white and two colored) be appointed in each ward to canvass for contributions, and also that the pastors of the different churches in Fayetteville and throughout the county be requested to take up collections for the same purpose. The motion was warmly seconded by Maj. D. G. McRae and Col. W. J. Green in appropriate speeches, and was adopted with the amendment that the canvassers (to be appointed by the chair) should report to an adjourned meeting on Monday afternoon next, 20th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

We hope that the citizens, throughout the town and county, will do all they can in responding to this call. We know the scarcity of money is very prevalent, but the great suffering and destitution entailed upon the noble people of Charleston and Summerville by the terrible visitation a few days ago appeal strongly to our sympathies. Let each individual, then, give what he can, be it much or little, and we are confident that the result will be a handsome donation from Fayetteville and this section.

The following is a list of the canvassers for Fayetteville appointed by the chairman:

White—A. H. Slocomb, A. Garrason, Joseph Atkins, A. B. Williams, M. Faulk, R. G. Haigh, R. W. Hardie, Geo. Rosenthal, I. W. Clark, T. H. Sutton, E. T. McKethan, W. H. Tomlinson, R. P. Buxton, F. R. Rose, G. P. McNeill.

Colored—A. J. Chesnutt, C. C. Bell, Geo. C. Scurlock, J. R. McNeill, A. J. Henderson, Thos. Broadfoot, J. S. Leary, Joshua Council.

We have been requested to state that persons visiting Fayetteville from the country, who desire to contribute, can place their contributions with any one of the above committee.

A Vigilant Revenue Officer—He Gathers in the "Crooked" Whiskey.

Col. J. A. Pemberton, deputy collector at this place, is "making things lively" for "blockaders" and illicit distillers.

About two weeks ago Col. Pemberton arrested and lodged in the Lumberton jail an illicit distiller who had been engaged in his "crooked" work on the South Carolina line.

On last Saturday morning Col. Pemberton left Fayetteville at 3 o'clock, and after a ride of sixteen miles over a very rough road, succeeded in finding near McFayden's Springs the object of his search—an illicit whiskey distillery. The distiller, an old Randolph blockader, made his escape. Col. Pemberton seized the still—a 15-gallon concern—a keg of whiskey, a quantity of mash, low wine and everything else found on the premises.

On Tuesday night last our vigilant deputy got the scent of five barrels of "blockade" whiskey that had just come to town in a wagon. This too was seized for "crookedness" in stamps.

Col. Pemberton has in the last two weeks seized and detained together about 17 barrels of whiskey and brandy for violations of the revenue law.

We will say in behalf of the Colonel, that we do not think he at all takes a delight in these seizures, but he is determined to do his duty as an officer. From present indications we think he will soon have things pretty "straight" in his territory.

Death's Doings.

The Washington *Post* announces the death in Washington city, on the 6th inst., of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sprightley, mother of the late William Harmon Bayne. Mrs. Sprightly lived for a long time in Fayetteville, and had a large circle of friends. She was the wife of the late William Harmon Bayne, editor of the *North Carolinian*. After the death of Mr. Bayne, she married Mr. Sprightley, with whom she removed to Washington city, where she has since resided.

Mrs. Julia Overby died in Pittsboro, N. C., on the 6th inst. Mrs. Overby was the wife of Mr. Geo. F. Overby, formerly of Fayetteville, and had many warm friends and admirers in this place. She left two sons. The *Record* speaks highly of her virtues and noble efforts to aid her orphan sisters and maintain her little flock until death's summons came.

Collections in the Churches.

At the citizens' meeting held last Monday a resolution was adopted, requesting the pastors of all churches in Fayetteville and Cumberland county to take up collections for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. We direct especial attention to this call, and will add that all funds collected will be safely forwarded by the chairman of the meeting, Capt. N. W. Ray.

At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Huske, the meeting decided that the time of taking up collections in the churches mentioned above be left to the discretion of the pastors of said churches, so that ample notice might be given to the congregations.

An Appointment Worthily Bestowed.

At a recent meeting of the Independent Company, Capt. J. C. Vann offered a resolution making the Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske an honorary member and Chaplain of that command. We print below the resolution and Dr. Huske's letter of acceptance:

Whereas The office of Chaplain of this Company being vacant and should be filled at once, and in the Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Huske we have a pure, christian gentleman, more than qualified to fill this honorable position; one whose name has been closely associated with and revered by this grand old Company for more than half a century; six brothers of whom, have served with honored distinction and gallantry in capacities from private to Major Commandant in times of peace, as in times of war; and one whose six sons now swell our ranks with manly dignity, a credit to the command, an honor to themselves and a protection to our community; therefore,

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Jos. C. Huske be elected an honorary life member of this organization, and that he be elected to the position of Chaplain of our command by a rising vote.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was requested to forward a copy of the same to Dr. Huske.

Aug. 30, 1886.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 11, 1886.

Mr. William J. McDuffie, Jr., Secretary, etc.:

My Dear Sir—Your letter conveying to me the resolutions of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, of the 30th inst., electing me an honorary member and Chaplain of the same, has been received with feelings of unusual gratification.

I am reluctant, at my time of life and in my state of health, to assume a position which may involve duties which I should not be able to perform with efficiency. But thoroughly sympathising as I do and ever have done with the grand old company in all its interests, bound to it by ties so many and so strong—indeed I may say by the memories of a life-time—proud of its fame, and anxious to do all I can to promote its welfare, I cannot refuse a call so unanimous, and one which does so great an honor to me.

I, therefore, hereby accept the office tendered to me by these resolutions and beg that you will assure the company of my deep sense of of its kindness and my prayers to the Almighty for His blessing upon it.

Yours truly,

J. C. Huske.

Good for the F. I. L. I. Company.

At a meeting of the Independent Company on Monday night, 13th inst., (the first business meeting since the earthquake), the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the disastrous earthquake in the city of Charleston and the urgent need of its suffering people, the officers and members of the F. I. L. I. Company are requested to contribute to a relief fund, said contribution to be forwarded without delay to the Mayor of Charleston.

Resolved, That the secretary and financial secretary be appointed to receive all contributions from the active, honorary and contributing members, and are requested to forward the same at once in behalf of the company.

Under this resolution the handsome sum of $125.00 was contributed by the members of the company. This is a good example for the rest of our citizens to follow, and if the same liberality and promptness in responding is universally shown, Fayetteville will have no cause to be ashamed of her contribution to Charleston.

Maj. Courtenay, present Mayor of Charleston, was commander of the company representing South Carolina in the Centennial Legion at Philadelphia in 1876, and was thus thrown with the members of the Independent Company. Therefore, the handsome donation from our boys will perhaps give added pleasure from the pleasant reminiscences awakened of ten years ago.

The Cumberland County Fair.

We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on Thursday last. Several very sensible resolutions were adopted, showing that under its new management the Fair gives promise of renewed good work for our farming interests.

First, no gambling will be allowed on the grounds. Second, no free invitations will be extended to any schools. Third, the citizens of Marlboro Co., S. C., and Wilson Co., N. C., are invited to compete for exhibits at the next Fair.

It is such a self-evident fact that gamblers and swindlers should be kept out of the grounds that no comment is necessary on this point.

As the Cumberland Fair claims to be devoted to the agricultural, and not the educational, interests of our people, we never could see the wisdom of having schools on exhibition, free of charge. Therefore, we think the Executive Committee did right in adopting the second resolution.

It is very important that Fayetteville and Cumberland county should take advantage of the new opportunities offered us through the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the Wilson railroads, and the invitation extended to Marlboro and Wilson counties by the Executive Committee is a step in the right direction.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, is in town.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Hinsdale are in Fayetteville on a visit.

We regret to hear of the sickness of Col. C. W. Broadfoot.

Mrs. R. F. Peterson has returned from a visit to her parents in Sanford.

Scuppernong grapes are coming to town in great quantities. They are selling very low.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks has laid a solid cement pavement in front of his two handsome stores on Hay street.

Read Chief of Fire Department McNeill's notice in this issue. The matter he calls attention to is an important one.

Two more of our Cumberland boys, Josie McArthur and Durald McBryde, left for Davidson College on Saturday last.

On Sunday morning last at 2 o'clock fire consumed a small dwelling house in Campbellton, near Williams' oil mill. The house was owned by Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and was insured.

Read the interesting letter of Mr. James D. McNeill, giving a thrilling account of the state of affairs at Charleston. Some idea of how much the sufferers need help can be there obtained.

September: The delicious bivalve is in season. The poet says, "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." Maybe the poet was dyspeptic, and could not eat oysters. Or perhaps he did not like them.

We regret to learn that the Rev. J. M. Beasley was stricken with paralysis on last Sunday evening. Mr. Beasley was at supper with his family, and in his usual good health, when the stroke came upon him, deadening the left side of his body. Dr. McDuffie, his attending physician, reports him as gradually improving, however, and we hope to soon see him on our streets again.

Baseball notes: Boys will play baseball in spite of earthquake shocks, and they are equally as anxious to have the result of the game announced as the grown-up players are. They have more right to play baseball that any one else; therefore, the *Observer and Gazette* publishes the following for the benefit of those interested: On last Saturday Capt. Norman Smith (Haymount) vanquished Capt. A. B. Williams (town); score 21 to 8. The Haymounters are the victors in two out of three games.

Arkansas Democratic.

Partial returns from half the counties in Arkansas do not materially change the first estimates of the result. While the combinations between the Republican and other elements affected the result in certain counties and defeated local Democratic tickets, the Democratic losses and gains appear to balance each other throughout the State, and there is the usual majority for that party. The Legislature is largely Democratic. The labor ticket carried two counties, and has received about 4,500 votes in the State, drawn equally from both the other parties.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—JOHNSON.—In this town, on the 14th inst., by Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. E. J. H. Kennedy to Miss Mary K. Johnson.

DIED.

McARTAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, 1886, in Bladen county, N. C., at the home of her grandparents, Mary Emily, eldest daughter of Colin and Lillie McArtan, aged 3 years and 11 days. Another ransomed soul has learned the song of the redeemed, and with the Savior, who loves little children, waits to welcome her dear ones on the other shore. It is hard for us to see in such afflicting dispensations of Providence the hand of love, yet we do feel and know that "God is love;" that when hearts are clinging too fondly to earthly objects, in love He sends the death angel, and takes them away. One by one He is severing the ties that bind us to earth. God grant that one by one He is twisting the golden threads that will link us to the shining shore. Weep not, fond parents, for "it is well with the child." "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

How sweet it will be in that beautiful land,
So free from all sorrow and pain,
With songs on our lips and harps in our hand,
To meet one another again.

C. F.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

N. C. Bacon—		Hides—	
Hog Round,	10@11	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	14	Dry Salt,	9@10
West. Bulk Meats—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8½	Iron—	
Shoulders,	6½	American,	3
Western Bacon—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	Lard—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	9	Western,	8@10
Bagging,	10½@12	Leather—	
Beef—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'try,	25@30
Beeswax,	18@20	Molasses,	25@40
Butter—		Nails—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	35	Pork—	
Coffee—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	Potatoes—	
Cotton Yarn,	85@95	Sweet,	50
Cotton Ties,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
Chickens,	20@25		@90
Eggs,	15@00	Salt,	
Flour—		Sugars—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	6½@7
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	Granulated,	7@8
Fodder, new,	40	Sheetings,	6
Grain—		Shucks,	50
Corn,	65	Tallow,	3
Oats,	50	Wool,	16
Rye,	90	Spirits—	
Peas—new,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Hay—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 31 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

Wilmington N. C., September 15, 1886.—Middling cotton steady at 8½ cents. Spirits firm at 33½ cents. Rosin quiet at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

Worth & Worth.

7 C.S

Attention is called to the display advertisement of 7 Cs in this issue. Your druggist or country merchant has it; if not, send to

H. R. HORNE,
B. E. SEDBERRY,
PEMBERTON & PRIOR,
T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE DESTROYED and expelled worms thirty years ago. We guarantee it to do the same to day, to the satisfaction of every one who uses it.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

7 Cs

TRADE MARK.

COOK'S
CERTAIN
Consumption, Cough, Cold
—AND—
CATARRH CURE.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

Pleasant, Safe, Natural and Efficacious.

POSITIVE AND PERMANENT IN ALL CASES OF

Pneumonia,
Whooping-Cough,
Cough,
Sore Throat
and every disease of the
Lungs, Throat
—and air passages.—

Your druggist will give you a guarantee. Remember the name,

7 Cs.

sept 15 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAME OF THE

BOSS LUNCH MILK BISCUIT

may be partially realized by its large, appreciative demand, aggregating

1,018,440 POUNDS IN SIX YEARS.

Sold only to the Fancy Trade.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT HEADQUARTERS,

and nowhere else in this city.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

TABLE CREAMERY BUTTER—
UNRIVALLED, FULL CREAM CHEESE,
CHIPPED BEEF,
BEEF TONGUES,
HAMS—Fancy Brands, Ferris & Co.'s, Springfield, Monumental and State N. C.
My Trucksters are now sending in fresh Cabbage, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Northern and Domestic

APPLES.

The varied branches of my attractive stock are carefully watched and kept fully up, and any demands can safely be made at

HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

THE HEATED TERM

has passed, and I thank my patrons for their efforts to aid in closing at 7½ during the trying weather. The rest has been beneficial and much enjoyed. Now as in days gone by,

HEADQUARTERS, GEO. A. THOMSON,

wide open, wide awake and to the front, with every toothsome attraction that is known to the trade. FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY DAY.

Special attention called to the extensive variety of Canned and Glass Goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A good second hand six-horse power Steam Engine and Boiler, in good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to J. N. EMMITT,
At Foundry, next to McKethan's Shops.
sept 16 tf

FIRE NOTICE.

All citizens are earnestly requested to have their chimneys examined by some competent person before the fall season opens, as it is possible that the recent earthquake trouble may have damaged the same.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
sept 16 1t Chief Fire Department.

Commissioner's Sale.

By an order from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the matter of A. C. MacRae and others, *ex parte*, on petition for partition of certain lands, I will sell for cash at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock, that piece of land lying on the west side of Hillsboro street in Fayetteville, and generally known as the "Foundry Lot."

D. G. MacRae,
sept 10-4t Commissioner.

FRANK THORNTON.

Unprecedented Inducements
—IN—
C|A|R|P|E|T|S

Anticipating an advance in Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, etc., I, a few weeks ago, made my selections, and secured the most extensive and perfect stock of this class of goods it has ever been my pleasure to exhibit. Heretofore I have not possessed that amplitude of store room necessary to properly exhibit and carry such a stock of Carpets as I desired. That, however, is now remedied, and with wide and spacious rooms and lofty ceilings, I show the handsomest exhibition establishment in the State.

Floor coverings of every description have materially advanced in the last few days, but on account of our early purchases we are enabled to offer them at prices less than they would cost you ordered from New York.

FRANK THORNTON.
sept 9. 2t

WE SELL CLIPPER BLADES,
WE SELL CLIPPER TOBACCO,
WE SELL CLIPPER PLOWS.
H. H. H., or A. S. HUSKE & CO.
sept 9 tf

TIP-TOP.

—Tip-Top in Style,—
Tip-Top in Quality, Tip-Top in Workmanship,
TIP-TOP IN EVERY RESPECT.
Sold on its Merits.

That this applies to our F. I. L. I. 1793 Cigar none will dispute, and if there be any "Doubting Thomases" let them now be convinced.

The F. I. L. I. with the No. 11 Cigar Claim Superiority, and Both are on Hand

And for sale by

A. S. Huske & Co.

—Such brands of—
TOBACCO
—AS—
"WEDDING CAKE," "YELLOW BIRD,"
"MAN'S PRIDE," MATTAPONE,"
"BLUE FLAG," and "CLIPPER,"
Are for sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the Observer and Gazette at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:
Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.
Daily Capacity 2200 brls

PATAPSCO 1796 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL MFG.CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family,
Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 19 6m

—JUST RECEIVED—
AT
McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF
Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---
Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf McNEILL & CO.

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $1.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A two story Brick Warehouse, on Bow Street. Possession given immediately.

Apply to JNO. H. ROBINSON.
sept 2 3t

Nothing but Leather!

The Fayetteville Boot and Shoe Store of S. Behrends at Starr's Corner was crowded last Saturday. The people appreciate the efforts which this new firm is making in offering the most comfortable and latest styles of shoes at lower prices than formerly were paid for inferior goods. These shoes are nothing but leather, not composition erroneously called leather. Call and convince yourself of the correctness of our claims.

july 22 3m sept 9

☞ THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE will meet at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C., Thursday before the first Sabbath in October (Sept. 30th), 1886, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
Jonesboro, N. C., Sept. 9, 1886. 3t

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

Session of nine months begins
Monday, October 4th, 1886,
—ENDING—
June 24th, 1887,
with an intermission of one week at Christmas.

Charge for the nine months reduced to $180. One-half payable in advance, the other half at the expiration of twenty weeks, when the Spring term will begin.

Rooms large and well ventilated. Courses of study complete in every respect. School thoroughly equipped for efficient work. Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
sept 2 6t

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley
Will Reopen their Schools
Monday, Sept. 20, 1886.

School year will continue forty weeks.

Course of instruction will comprise Elementary and the Higher English Studies, Latin and French and a course of Free Hand Drawing.

TUITION $6, $8 or $10 per QUARTER, depending on age and advancement of pupil.

Mrs. Utley's School
—FOR LITTLE CHILDREN—

will be at her residence, next door to Miss Chamberlain's school-room.

TERMS $5.00 per QUARTER.
aug. 26 4t

Valuable Store for Sale.

If not sold before at private sale, I shall offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, that valuable store on Person street in Fayetteville in the "Robinson Block," now occupied by J. W. Hollingsworth, with warehouse belonging to same. This is one of the most desirable stores in Fayetteville, is in the centre of business and on one of the most important streets.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEO. M. ROSE,
sept 9-ts Attorney.

The Right Side of the Dollar.

I've lived sixty years in this frisky old world,
An' seen lots of changin' and turnin',
An' fifty of them, by the sweat of my brow,
My bread an' my butter been earnin',
An' I've learned many things in the way of hard facts,
I never was any great scholar,
An' here's one for you. Whatever you do
Young man—an' young woman, I'm warnin' you, too—
Keep on the right side of the dollar.

No matter how much you may want this or that,
If you can't spare the money to buy it,
Don't run into debt, or you'll quickly regret
That you ever were tempted to try it.
Though your clothes may be white at the seams, and you find
Rough edges on cuffs an' on collar,
Jest wait to get new till the same you can do,
Young man—an' young woman, I'm warnin' you too—
An' keep on the right side of the dollar.

Oh, the strifes an' the troubles that would be, like weeds,
Cut down in their pestilent growin',
An' the blessin's like beautiful flow'rs, that folks
In their stead would be constantly sowin'!
Oh, the homes an' the lives that wouldn't be lost,
If all this plain precept would foller
That I lay down to you! Whatever you do,
Young man—an' young woman, I'm warnin' you, too—
Keep on the right side of the dollar.

—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A Boy's Way and a Soldier's Way.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

What fools boys are. How little do they know. How wild and sophomoric are their crude ideas of things. When a boy runs away from home to go out West and fight the Indians, he takes a bowie-knife and two revolvers, a Winchester rifle, a lot of powder and bullets. When a warrior graduates at West Point and makes ready to go forth and fight the Indians he hies him down to Washington, gets detailed on somebody's staff, trades his uniform for a dress suit, and if the Indians want to see him they must come to Washington and leave their cards at his hotel.

She Didn't Enjoy the Bathing.

"And so you have returned from the sea-shore?" chirruped a Philadelphia belle, kissing her dear friend.

"Yes; got back this morning."

"And how did you enjoy the bathing?"

"Unfortunately, I could not bathe. The first day I arrived there a mosquito bit me on the arm and made a big lump, and you know my lovely bathing dress was made with short sleeves."

"My, that was too bad."

"Yes, indeed. I was so disappointed that I cried."

Justly Celebrated.

"Do you know why we celebrate Washington's Birthday?" asked Mr. Hendricks of his son Bobby; "why his birthday is honored more than—than mine, for instance?"

"Oh, yes," responded Bobby, promptly. "George Washington never told a lie."

Overheard at the Seaside.

From Texas Siftings.

"Have you bathed yet this summer?"

"Yes. I've bathed several times out at Coney Island."

"How did you find the water?"

"Find the water? Why, you can't miss it. It's all around the island."

While every sonnet contains fourteen lines, our magazine poets should be made to comprehend that every fourteen lines don't make a sonnet.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Little Holland Pretzels.

Make a dough of half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, the yolk of two eggs, a tablespoonful of sour cream and a tablespoonful of coriander seed. Break off little bits of the dough, roll them in round pieces and form them in little pretzels or rings.

Make This Experiment.

Try wetting a strip of cloth and laying it along the edge of your pies when the crusts separate and the syrup stews over. And also in taking bread from the oven, stand it on end without covering till it cooks, unless you are going to eat it warm. If you are, it is better to cover it.

Lemon Ice.

Prepare about a quart of syrup at a moderate heat; when cool, add the rind of four lemons, half pint of lemon juice, and some vanilla; reduce with water to about 20 degrees, and let the whole infuse for about an hour and a half. Strain through a fine sieve; put into a freezer and freeze in the ordinary way.

Steamed Potatoes.

Cook in your steamer with the skins on until they are mellow to the heart and the skins crack all over. Take these off, lay the potatoes in a deep dish, press each one hard enough to crack it, and pour over them a cupful of rich, hot milk in which has been stirred and boiled a tablespoonful of butter rolled in a teaspoonful of prepared flour. Pepper and salt to taste.

Stewed Ducks.

Clean and truss, but omit the stuffing. Sprinkle the bottom of a pot with onion and a little green sage. Lay in the ducks; cover with thin slices of salt pork, and pour in a large cupful of cold water. Fit a tight top on the pot, and set where the contents will not boil in less than an hour. Stew slowly two and one-half hours before raising the lid, then turn the ducks and leave until tender, probably for an hour or more. Lift the fowls to a hot dish to keep warm, strain the gravy, thicken with browned flour, boil up and pour part on the ducks and part into a bowl. An excellent method of disposing of tough fowls.

The Value of Knowing How to Do Something.

From the Norristown Herald.

The usefulness of possessing skill in a specialty was demonstrated yesterday by the good fortune of a young man of respectable appearance but evidently reduced circumstances, who had been peddling lead pencils for several days in Norristown. He paid a visit to Bridgeport, and entering the office of one of the mills at that place, tried to sell the owner three pencils for five cents. The good-natured manufacturer listened to him as he dilated on the merits of his wares and drew strokes on a piece of paper to show the good quality of the lead. As the strokes were drawn they formed themselves into a figure of tasteful pattern, executed with neatness and precision. A few questions showed that the peddler was a designer, and had not mentioned the fact because he had no hope of getting employment where he was not known. He drew several other designs, showing such deftness of touch and fertility of invention that in half an hour he had been offered a position in the mill which he gladly accepted.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

TOBACCO.

How to Prepare It for Market after Curing.

From Prof. Ragland's Method.

ORDERING.

If, after the tobacco is cured, the weather remains dry and it fails to get soft readily, so that it can be moved, it may be brought in order in the following way: Place green bushes with the leaves on over the floor and sprinkle water over them copiously. If the tobacco is very dry and the atmosphere contains but little moisture, and if the weather is cool, a little fire kindled in flues will assist in making the tobacco soft. Straw wet, or made so, will answer the same purpose. If the weather is damp, there will be no necessity to use either straw brush or water. But when it is necessary to use any means to "order" tobacco, it is best to apply it in the afternoon, that the tobacco may be removed the next morning.

If the weather continues warm and damp or rainy, tobacco that remains hanging will be apt to change color unless dried out by flues or charcoal. When this becomes necessary, build small fires at first, and raise the heat gradually.

STRIPPING.

Tobacco should never be stripped from the stalks except in pliable order, and the leaves on every plant should be carefully assorted, and every grade tied up separately. Usually there will be three grades of leaf, assorted with reference to color and size, and two of lugs. Of leaf tie six to eight leaves in a bundle, and of lugs eight to ten. As fast as you strip, either hang the "hands" on sticks—twenty-five to each stick—and hang up or bulk down in two layers, the heads of hands or bundles facing outward. The latter mode is best, if you intend to sell in winter order *loose* on the warehouse floors. If bundled down watch frequently to see that it does not heat. If the bulk becomes warm it must be broken up, aired and rebulked, or hang up if too soft. It is safer always to hang up as soon as stripped, unless you design to sell soon, and strike down in "safe-keeping order" in spring or summer. It is considered in "safe order" when the leaf is pliable and the stem will crack half way down from the tie.

PACKING.

If you sell loose, deliver in large uniform piles—such will cost less, and your tobacco bring more in price. But to sell in a distant market, pack in tierces—half hogsheads make the best and cheapest—to weigh about four hundred pounds net, taking care not to press the tobacco so as to bruise it, or pack it too closely together. The best leaf is wanted for wrappers, and it must open easily when shaken in the hand. Pack one grade only in each tierce, uniform in color and length; but if it becomes necessary to put more than one grade in a tierce, place strips of paper or straw between to mark and separate them. Pack honestly, for honesty is always the best policy. The man who "nests" his tobacco will certainly go on the "black list," and buyers have good memories.

If your tobacco is *fine, sound* and *nicely handled*, you will have the satisfaction of getting, at the least, a remunerative price for it, although poor and nondescript stock may be selling for less than the cost of production. The world outside of this country makes, as a rule, low grades plenty, and at a cost to raise much less than we can compass. We must plant less surface, manure heavier, and cultivate and manage better, if we would get the best prices.

Agricultural Implements.

From the Boston Globe.

Agriculture, like all other of the arts and sciences, has seen wonderful advances within the last century in the line of tools. Improved mechanical devices of many kinds have greatly reduced the farmer's manual labor, and made an immense increase in the power of improving with a given amount of labor. The mowing-machine has almost supplanted the scythe, and the flail is fast becoming an interesting relic. Yet as late as 1820, in some parishes of England, the laborers went about destroying every horse-power threshing-machines they could find.

Little prejudice now remains against labor-saving from machinery and the farmer is thought behind the times if he mows with a scythe or threshes with a flail. The model farmer now mows, spreads and rakes his hay with the mower, tedder and horse-rake, and then lifts it from the hay-rake to the barn-loft with a horse fork. He plows in the West, at least, with a sulky plow, then uses a harrow, cultivator and pulverizer all in one, and sows his seed with a mechanical seed sower. When manuring time comes in the fall or spring, he can use a manure-spreader if he wishes. Wheel-hoes save the farmer's back lots of stitches, or a horse-hoe can be used.

One of the devices that are now no longer thought luxuries is the wind-mill. Any one who rides through New England with his eyes open knows how many of these are in use. Some are utilized for cutting wood, hay and roots, and for other mechanical purposes, but these are as one in a hundred to those used for pumping water. There is almost no limit to the height to which water can be raised by the wind-mill, and it need not be put directly over the well; in fact, it may be many feet away, provided that the vertical distance be not great. "Old Probs" says, and experience proves, hereabout the wind blows about one-third the time, so the tank used for storage must hold at least three times as much as the amount required in any one day. Thus water can be stored to supply the house barn, or fields, and the farmer can be almost independent of rain. The smallest mill put up with fair winds will store from 250 to 400 gallons of water an hour. Such mills as farmers ordinarily use cost from $125 to $400, and the purchaser can, if he wishes, easily erect them himself.

Save Your Ashes.

An Indiana farmer says: A ton of wood ashes contains a larger proportion of mineral matter than many may suppose. Every 100 pounds of wood ashes contain at least seven pounds of pure potash and thirty-two pounds of lime in the very best possible condition for the soil. It is deficient in nothing but nitrogen, which substance is lost during the combustion. There are about two pounds of phosphoric acid in wood ashes, in the shape of a finely powdered phosphate of lime, and soda is also present, as well as over four pounds of magnesia. In making this estimate, I will state that the correctness of the figures depends partly upon the kind of wood from which the ashes are derived, but are as near the exact proportions as can be estimated. If I estimate for a ton, I find 640 pounds of lime, 140 pounds of potash, 80 pounds of magnesia and 40 pounds phosphoric acid, making the ashes far more valuable than some commercial fertilizers. Corn cobs contain about 25 per cent. of potash, or 500 pounds of potash per ton of ash, and they should, therefore, be carefully saved.

NORTH CAROLINA.

News and Views of the State Press.

Wilmington *Review:* We are glad to be able to state that Hon. A. M. Waddell's eloquent voice will be heard in this campaign. He will speak in various parts of the State, having accepted invitations to do so from four Congressional Districts.

Hickory *Press:* The largest yield of wheat per acre in Lincoln county that the *Press* has heard of so far this year was made by Col. W. H. Motz. From one acre he made 46 measured bushels, which weighed 65 pounds per bushel, or over 49 bushels by weight.

Raleigh *Chronicle:* The Prohibitionists of Randolph have nominated the following ticket: For the House, J. C. Fuller and M. Hammond; for Probate Judge, T. C. Worth; for Sheriff, A. L. Marsh; for Register, H. C. Ingram; for Coronor, Y. H. Cox; for Surveyor, W. J. Albright.

Raleigh *Chronicle:* The State is to be congratulated that Randolph county will send to the next Legislature that honest old Democrat, Hon. John M. Worth. Mr. Worth's eight year's term as State Treasurer—the State never had a more honest officer—added to his knowledge of men and affairs, will make him an especially valuable member.

Lenoir *Topic:* The fences of North Carolina cost $10,000,000, while our stock foots up $2,000,000. We can eat stock, but fences make dry food. More stock and less fences. —— The hotel on top of Roan Mountain is built upon the State line, and the dining-room is in Tennessee while the drawing room is in North Carolina, and the bed rooms are in both States.

Winston *Republican:* Winston manufactures not less than three thousand brands of chewing tobacco. ——Seventy-odd boarding pupils are registered at the Salem Academy, and additional names are added by almost every train. —— Stakes, driven by Civil Engineer Ludlow, are dotted here and there over Winston and Salem. It indicates that the sewerage survey is progressing finely.

Wadesboro *Intelligencer:* It is rumored that the railroad from Cheraw to Wadesboro will be taken up and moved away—moved somewhere that it will pay better. Not wishing anybody any bad luck, we think we can see how such a happening would have one beneficial effect. It would provide us with a good dirt road to Cheraw, and give us a good road to walk on when we go out for a stroll, and a good road to drive on when we go out for a buggy ride.

Salisbury *Watchman:* The Reynolds mine in Montgomery county, owned by C. C. Wade & Co., is being worked by a one-horse chillian mill, and is said to turn out $20 to $35 a day. This is good enough, and is big pay for the amount invested. —— On last Monday night the Board of Town Commissioners passed an ordinance, which was in fact a contract with Messrs. Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark, of Watertown, New York, to build, maintain and operate a water plant in Salisbury.

Greensboro *State:* The increase of caterpillars in this town is no doubt due to the ruthless destruction of insectivorous birds, and the presence of the worthless English sparrow. ——Steps are being taken to build a railroad from Greensboro to Wadesboro. The people from Asheboro to Wadesboro on the projected line are moving in the matter. Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro, who is always in the front on railroads for this place, has taken hold of the scheme in earnest, and intends to agitate the question until the work is accomplished.

Pittsboro *Home:* In the contest for Chief Justice, in the State Convention last week, between Judges Smith and Merrimon, Judge Smith got a majority by only thirteen-sixteenths of a vote—barely one-fifth. Just think that one vote would have changed so important a result. ——Rev. Mr. Stephenson, assisted by Rev. A. H. Perry and Rev. James H. Clegg, conducted a protracted meeting at Chatham Church during last week. There were about thirty-five conversions, and the church members have been greatly stimulated and blessed. Mr. Stephenson is conducting a meeting this week at Mt. Zion.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* In 1816 one bushel of corn would buy one pound of nails; in 1886 one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. In 1816 a pair of woolen blankets cost as much as a cow; in 1886 a cow will buy five pairs of woolen blankets. In 1816 it required 64 bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth; in 1886 sixty-four bushels of barley will buy thirty yards of broadcloth. In 1816 it took twenty dozen of eggs to buy one bushel of salt; in 1886 twenty dozen eggs will buy ten bushels of salt. In 1816 it required one bushel of wheat to buy one yard of calico; in 1886 one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.

Roanoke *News:* The prospects for a good fair at Weldon are encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that it will be most successful in all its departments. Every facility will be given to exhibitors and every arrangement be made for visitors. The usual excursion trains will be run on all the roads at reduced rates, and at seasonable hours. Schedules will be published in ample time for the information of all concerned. The Weldon fairs are proverbial for their fine, good exhibitions, good racing, pretty women and well behaved men. The hops alone are sufficient attraction to many. The Weldon fair this year is the first in the State, beginning October 19th, and continuing four days. The music will be unsurpassed both on the grounds and in the ball room. The Atlantic Coast Line will have ample accommodations for all visitors and its well-earned reputation under its present management is a guarantee that the guests will receive every attention and comfort. Everybody is coming.

Wilmington *Star:* The small boy is finding great sport just now in fishing with hook and line for young shad, which appear to be very abundant in the river. The fish are small, about two inches in length and of a beautiful silvery appearance. They bite readily and quantities of them are caught every day, "just for the fun of the thing," by youngsters who probably do not know the harm they are doing. It ought to be stopped. ——Dr. Henry E. Shepherd is to begin a series of lectures at the University on the 11th. We regret very much to see it announced that the College of Charleston, over which he presides, is a total wreck. This will probably give him an enforced holiday. We would be glad to know that this able and scholarly teacher was at work in his native North Carolina. ——A great religious revival is in progress among the colored churches of the city, resulting in large accessions to the membership of all of them. Rev. J. F. Aldridge, in charge of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, in the southern part of the city, reports that sixty-five persons connected themselves with that church the past week. The services, held every night, are crowded and many persons are turned away for want of room.

Chronicle: Charlotte's contribution to Charleston, both individual and by the city, amounts to $1,417.85.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22 tf

—GO TO—

T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.

They keep a full assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES,

—AND SELL—

Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

They have just received a large supply of

—LANDRETH'S—

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE," which is gaining so much popularity.

july 29 tf

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

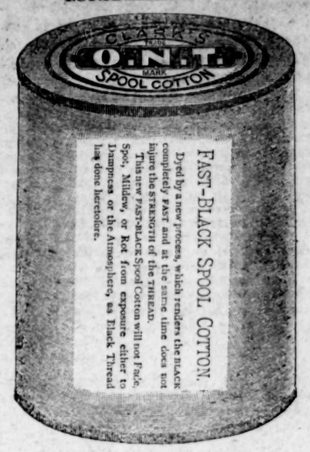
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.


CLARK'S
O.N.T.
MARK
SPOOL COTTON
FAST-BLACK SPOOL COTTON.
Dyed by a new process, which renders the BLACK completely FAST and at the same time GIVES NEW LIFE & STRENGTH of the THREAD.
Spun, Soaked, Boiled, Rot from exposure either to Dampness or the Atmosphere, as Black Thread has done heretofore.

(Wound on WHITE Spools.)

A full line of this celebrated THREAD in WHITE, FAST BLACK and COLORS for sale at wholesale and retail by

F. W. THORNTON,
july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

BROWN'S
Crockery Store

J. D. BROWN & CO.

—Are offering—

Bargains

In goods in their line

—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—

HEAVY SHIPMENTS

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

Which they will receive at an early day.

J. D. BROWN & CO.,

No. 8 HAY STREET,

july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

FAYETTEVILLE

Graded and Normal School.

Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt.

This well known School will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 20th,

With a Full Corps of Teachers.

Pupils from outside Cross Creek District will be received at the following rates for the term ending May 20th, 1887, viz.:

In the 1st grade,.....$35
In the 2nd and 3rd grades,.....25
In the 4th and 5th grades,.....20
All below the 5th grade,.....15

Special rates for two or more pupils may be made with the Executive Committee.

GOOD BOARD

IN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILIES CAN BE OBTAINED.

☞ Applications should be made to

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
R. M. NIMOCKS,
C. W. BROADFOOT, } Ex. Com.

sept 2 6t

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c

CALL AND SEE THE

Celebrated Aurora Watch

Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be

The Best Made

A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest line of

CLOCKS.

☞ Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest and handsomest line of

Plated Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

Solid Silver Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

SPECTACLES,

That will improve your sight, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

Engagement and Wedding Rings,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

aug 4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of the several Township Executive Committees held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a County Executive and a Central Committee and transacting other business. A full attendance is requested.

sept 9-2t MEMBERS OF EX. COM.

STATE

Colored Normal School,

E. E. SMITH, A. M., Principal,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Will open its tenth annual session on MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886, at the

HOWARD SCHOOL BUILDING

at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The corps of teachers are able and experienced, and the latest and best approved methods of instruction will be pursued. All teachers and students (desiring to prepare themselves for teachers) are requested to be present at the opening of the session, or as early thereafter as possible.

Correspondence solicited. For catalogue or further information, address THE PRINCIPAL.

sept 9 1m

N. H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

No. 4 GREEN STREET,

JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, 50 BOXES TOBACCO
CIGARS, BOXES TOBACCO
CIGARS, BOXES TOBACCO
CIGARS, BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.

—Full line of—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

For medicinal purposes.

aug 19 tf

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprieter of the Fayotteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehri and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE.

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

YOU WILL FIND

ONLY FRESH

Turnip Seed.

—They are—

SELECTED STOCK

And from the reliable house of

BUIST.

☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.

july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR

Wanted at Once!

500 White Boys and Girls

From 14 to 21 Years of Age,

To Learn Cigarette-Making

The work is light and very profitable to those who are willing to apply themselves diligently.

Address W. DUKE, SONS & CO.,
aug 26-4t Durham, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

WANTED.

A young lady, who is thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the English branches, desires a situation either as a teacher in a town or country school or as a tutor in a private family. Can also give instruction in music if desired. For terms, etc., address

aug 19-tf W. W. COLE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,

by a young man of experience, a situation as salesman with some responsible dealer of Fayetteville. Has a large influence in Marlboro and Richmond counties, and can control for his employer the patronage of many of their best citizens. Bank reference. Call at office of OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

aug 19 tf

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals.
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular.

july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON, S. A. PHILLIPS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO., GEO. A. THOMSON.
D. H. RAY & CO., A. GARRASON.
CHARLES HAIGH, A. E. RANKIN & CO.
W. J. McDONALD, D. M. McDONALD.
LOCKAMY & ROUSE, J. L. ALLEN.
J. C. THOMSON, W. J. BOONE & CO.
J. R. VANN, E. F. MOORE.
AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Strips

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

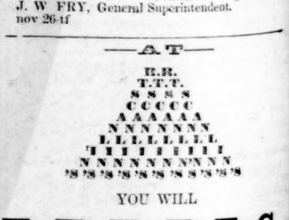
G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17 1y

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp


JAMES MEANS'
$3 SHOE.
Made in Button, Congress & Lace,
Best Calf Shoe. Unexcelled in
Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card
to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe
in any town in the U. S.
J. Means & Co.,
41 Lincoln St.,
Boston, Mass.
JAMES MEANS
$3 SHOE.
BUTTON

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

sept 2 3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:30 A. M., May 23, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8.40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9.50 a. m.	10.00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12.40 p. m.	1.20 p. m.
Sanford,	2.10 p. m.	2.20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3.50 p. m.
Liberty,		4.45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6.00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10.00 a. m.
Liberty,		11.15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12.05 p. m.
Sanford,	1.20 p. m.	1.40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3.50 p. m.	4.00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5.50 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7.15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.05 a. m. arriving at Shoe Heel at 2.20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6.45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10.15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7.30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11.39 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5.40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11.15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2.40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

nov 26-tf

—AT—

R.R.
T.T.T.
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N N N N N N N N N N
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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS, and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.